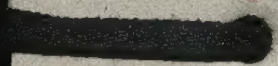


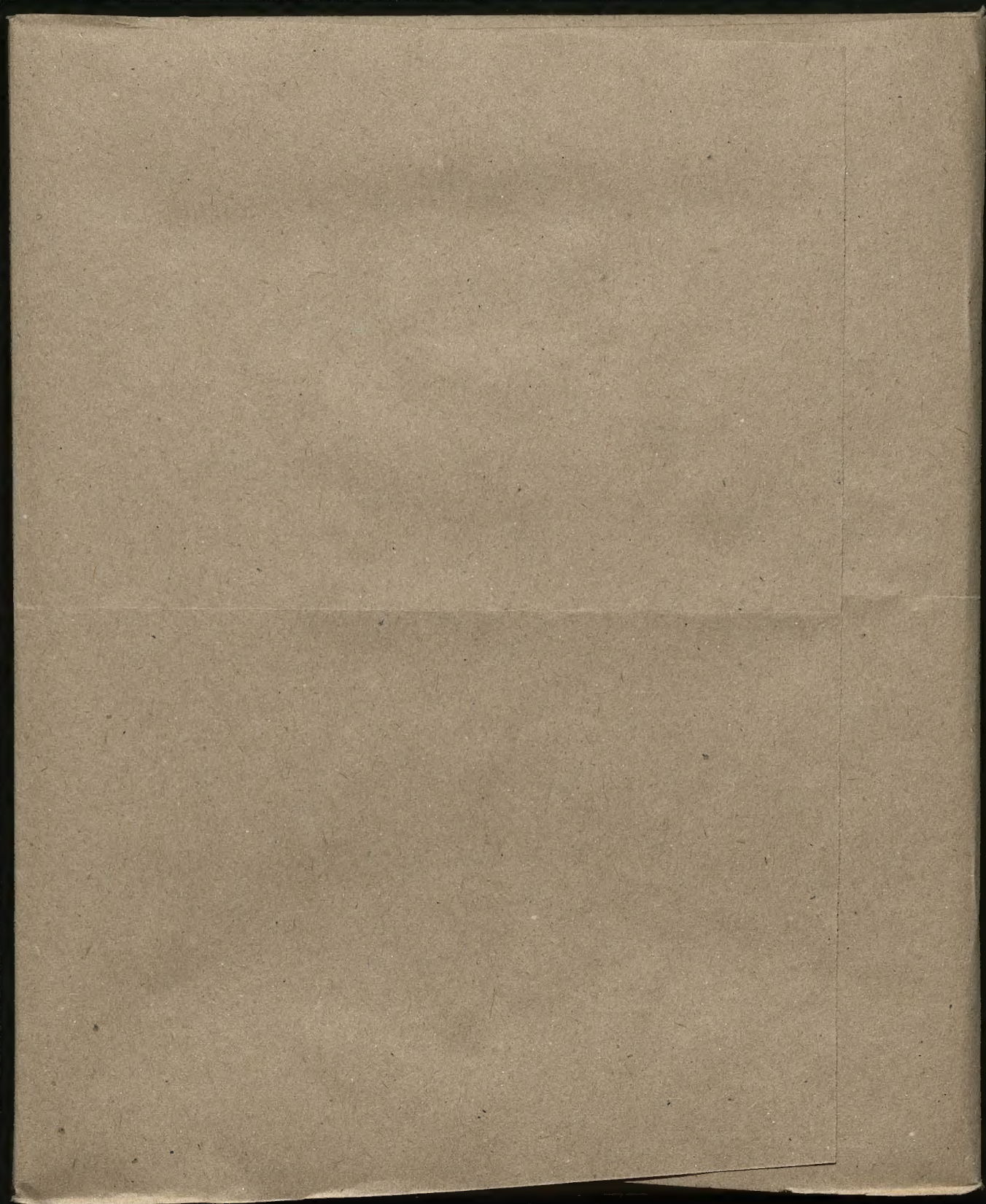
9350

Bibl. Jag.

II







I A 12

I 1939

1

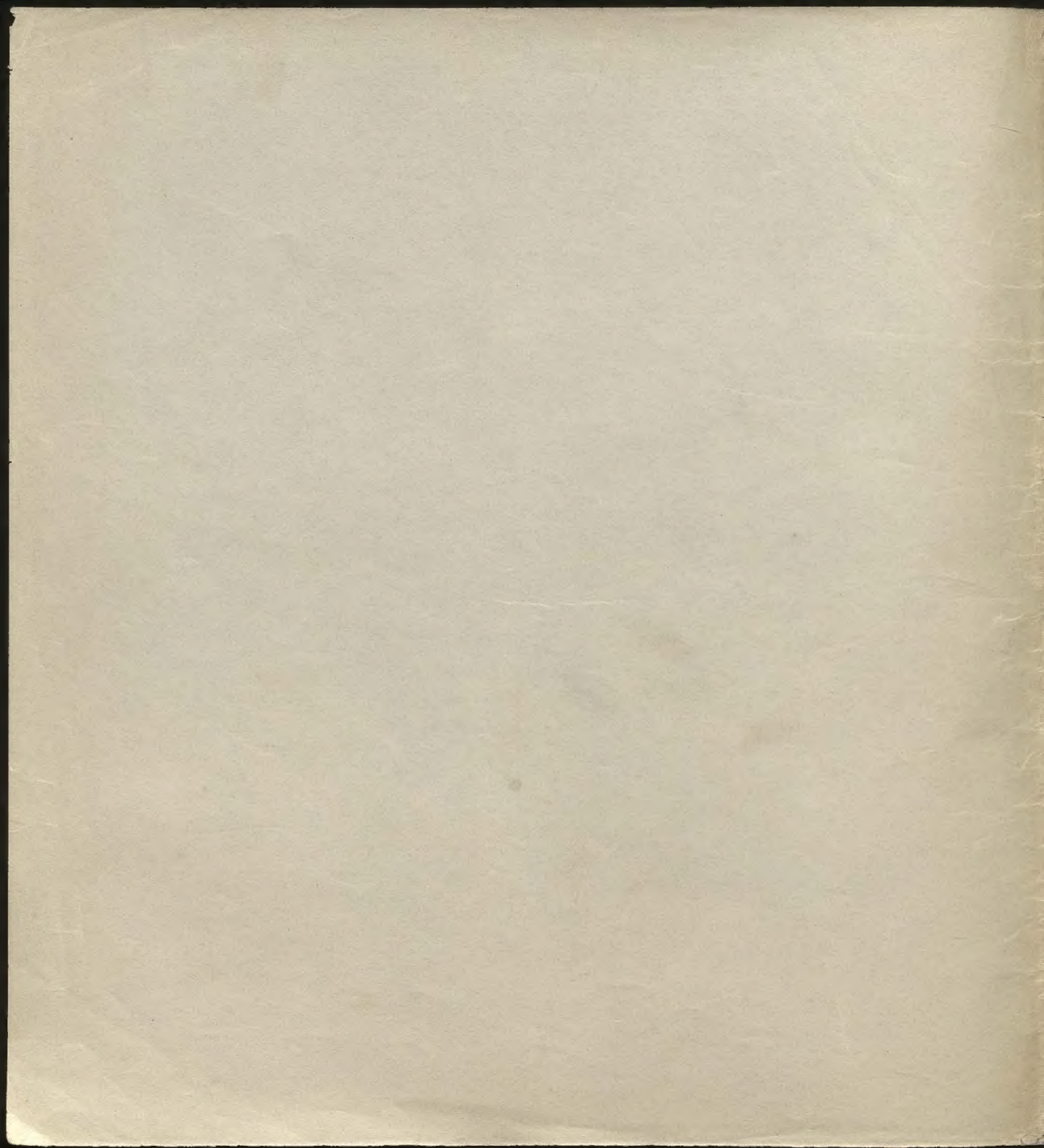
Рекорсы
Рекорсы гидродинамики

И. Korrektur

[30]

I, 539

1



[Ordnance
Nov 30 6]

Nov. 2 Lark

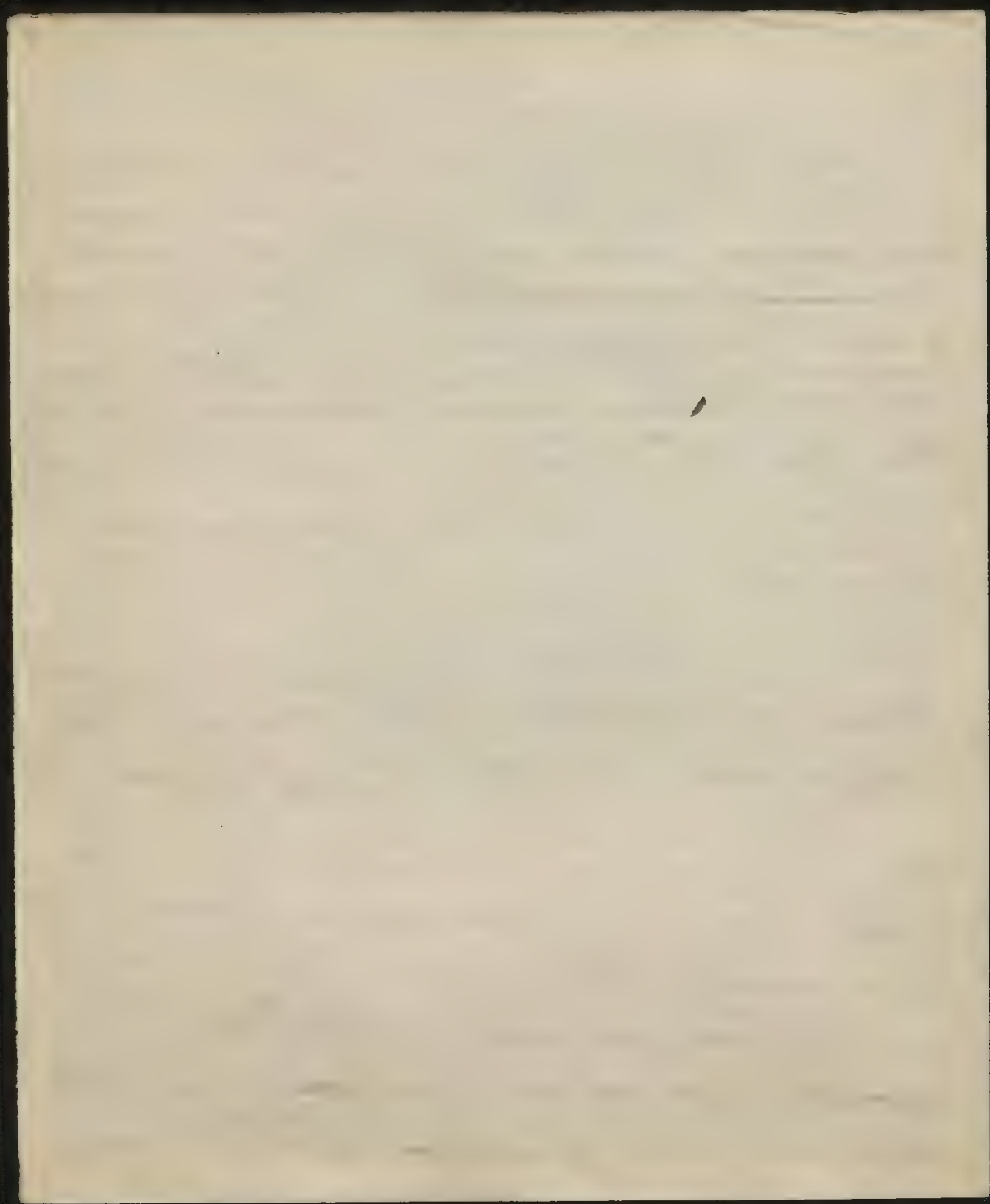
Roy. AU. 1907

A-16

105

1803

w postaci między zianami tykającymi się pod kątem ostrym i
ostrej, wypływ ciekły / z rękawka, ^{z wydzielnicy} ~~z wydzielnicy~~ nie jest szczelny. Słuch wskazy-
wał na uszkodzenie ~~tych~~ ^{przebiegu} ~~przebiegu~~ (obliczenia Rayleigha i Jamyona,
(strumienia) innymi metodami).



Przejechał do twórcy ruchów ciekawych lepkich.

I). ∇ Jednoznaczności wzorów

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Wprawdzie
je (w praktyce) uchodzić za statyczny, nie, ale przybliżeniu statyczny
stwierdzamy, że nie ma z rezerwami ilemożności duciem
i których
faktu pewne dane o nim nie pamiata, że zatem:

f' Kogelomni: albo uo i albo uo uo dane pod koniec statycznego statycznego.

W wykładzie jednakże bynajmniej nie o linie, lecz o siłach i o
statycznych.

They were warm from the sun; the sun was in the sky
in the sky, to many

Og žinde $u_{\infty} = v_{\infty} = \frac{1}{\rho} = 0$ $p_{\infty} = 0$
 nie mumsi same prasa uz bȳt $\sum T \omega = \text{prieto?}$ alio want = 0?
 ||
 1.

nie musi samo przez się być. Ale $\Sigma T_n = \text{finite?}$ albo nie.

11
4

$$y = \alpha f(\alpha) + \beta f(\beta) + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

$$h = \frac{24}{20} = 1.2$$

$$\Delta^2 p = 0 \quad \} \quad \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} p_{\infty} = 0$$



$$\Delta^-(\Delta^+4) = 0$$

zeta D^y albo slyga dnoo, albo koinen^{no} / ~~stianab~~

pondwax $\lim \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \dots \infty$

rotor teri $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \gamma = 0$ nilai sigma do ∞

Wyc. 5^{ty} porado konu tyłko na
ścinach

ψ = Kraftfluss, Kraftlinien Anzahl (El. n)

In case where $\lim_{(v, w) \rightarrow 0} \phi(v, w) = 0$ we have $\iint \phi \, dv = \iint (x^2 y^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy$!

$$\iiint \phi \, d\omega = \iiint (\Delta^2 \psi)^2 \, dx \, dy$$

14

3

7

anti-poverty "anti-poverty"

 ~~$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho = 0$~~

Albion, 2

(3)

da $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \dots$

(4)

~~might miss the certain doctrine.~~

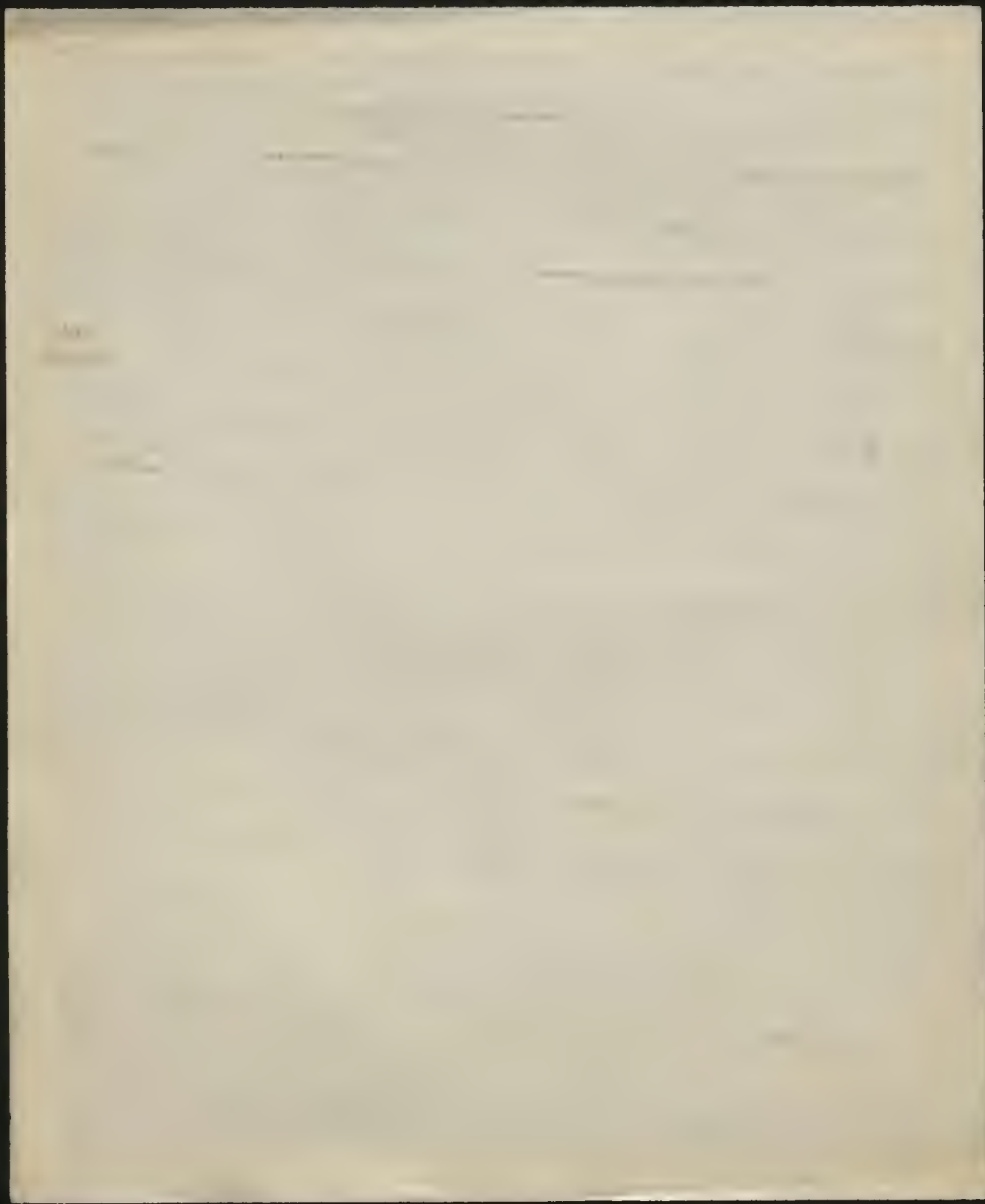
Przejmując że uvu są szeregi wględnie funkcyjne, od do ∞ , to ipso
 jini wynika że dla $\lim_{\infty} uvu = 0$ toteż musi być $\lim_{\infty} (p_{\frac{1}{2}} - u - i) = 0$ zatem $p_{\frac{1}{2}} = p$
 etc.

musimy być

W dolnym ciągu granicamy się do ruchów „pordolnych” ^{(pomimo dla tej ich}
~~o których systemie (1))~~ ^{nie było}
 w nim jest prawo superpozycji. ~~o którym systemie~~
~~systemu~~ ^{nie było}
~~systemu~~ ^{nie było}
 przy danym ruchu ~~systemu~~ ^{nie było}
 dwa inne ruchy byłyby możliwe, wtedy wzorce $u-u'$, $v-v'$, $v-w'$ musiałyby
 stanowić ruch ~~systemu~~ ^{nie było}
 a zatem ich ~~systemu~~ ^{nie było}

Zatem trójkątny o. jednoczynności rachów "skierowczych" () ~~zobacz~~
podane w tabeli ciżnowej i w punk. drożdziejach już jest uwzględnione. z jednolitości

Isyaji thi Kula & nest. in



$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

rotaci p. lib. ψ = potenciál
 $\psi = \int \frac{1}{r} dxdy$ mas litizy p. 29 obzorem, v kterém
 ruk. nř. vřizova, a rotaci v šikmém

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = \psi \quad \text{vřiz} \quad \psi = \int \frac{dxdy}{r} = \int \frac{dxdy}{r} \int \frac{dxdy}{r}$$

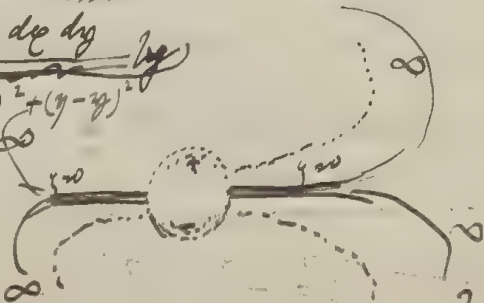
$$\psi = \int \frac{dxdy}{r} \int \frac{dxdy}{r}$$



seprivedatě obfleditě vřiz!
 rotaci mairi cethi vřizitě do pōvřizitě
 vřizitě

$$\psi = \int \frac{dxdy}{r} \int \frac{dxdy}{r} \int \frac{dxdy}{r}$$

Slučitě : ψ mairi $\psi = 0$ no
 i v ∞



$$f(\psi, \theta) = \sum \psi \psi + \psi \psi + \psi \psi + \psi \psi$$

$$\psi = r^2$$

$$\rho d\alpha + \alpha d\rho = 2r dr$$

$$d\alpha = d\alpha(\psi, \theta + i\psi) = r(\alpha\psi - i\alpha\psi) d\psi$$

$$r dr d\psi = \frac{\rho d\alpha + \alpha d\rho}{2i} \left(\frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} - \frac{\rho d\alpha + \alpha d\rho}{2i\alpha\rho} \right) = \frac{\rho d\alpha}{4i\alpha\rho} = \frac{dr}{4i} \frac{\alpha}{r} + i \frac{1}{r} d\psi$$

$$dr d\theta = d\alpha d\rho \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \alpha} & \frac{\partial r}{\partial \rho} \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \alpha} & \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\psi \alpha - \psi \rho = 0$$

$$= d\alpha d\rho \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\alpha}} & \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\rho}} \\ \frac{1}{2i\alpha} & -\frac{1}{2i\rho} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= d\alpha d\rho \left(-\frac{1}{4i\sqrt{\alpha\rho}} - \frac{1}{4i\sqrt{\alpha\rho}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2i\sqrt{\alpha\rho}} d\alpha d\rho$$

$$r dr d\theta = -\frac{d\alpha d\rho}{2i}$$

^{pozwoleniu} podchodzi do ∞ (i) ^{konieczne} poleconych warunków klasy. Wartości ich już osiągnięciu niemożliwe ^{istnieją} 13
 iloczyn wielkości Φ (określonej w) w najniższym wariancie natężenia p.e. Φ na Φ , Te jednak dzięki do zero przy Φ odwracamy do nieskończoności, wskutek czego
 znika całka powierzchniowa z lewej strony równania, a podobnie ^{z powodu} ~~całki~~ składowości
 mnożymy całkę z prawej strony. ⁽²⁾ Zatem funkcja dyspersyjna Φ będzie zero,
 z czego ^{z powodu} ~~wynika~~ ^{wynika} ~~wynika~~ $u = v = w = 0$.
^{skrajnych równań} ()

Dla nichże pochodnych (do których nie ma granic) w dalszym ciągu prawo
 superpozycji jest ważnym. Gdyby zatem przy danym rozkładzie natężenia p.e. -
 (o skończonej wielkości) dwa różne ruchy ^{składowe} (u oraz u', v') były możliwe, to wtedy
 różnice $u-u', v-v', w-w'$ musiałby stanowiły ruch wytworzony przez antygę
 malejącą, a zatem jako dodatni przekładnię, w ogóle znikający.

Zatem twierdzenie o jednoczesności ruchu składowych () przez podanie
 rozkładu istnieć w niektórych dziedzinach jest uogólnieniem. ^{(zamiast "kondensacji"}

W praktyce osiągnięciu tylko mamy do dyspozycji z ruchami składowymi, a nie wolny
 "niezależny" ruch reprezentujący owe części przestrzeni w których dany jest rozkład
 istnieć, ztem przykład ponowny w §2 się objaśnić.

(Wskazywać się w praktyce do istnienia nowo dany p, podług ^{istnieć} ~~skrajnych~~ $\Phi = 0$)

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = 0$$

"22. Na linijach czy raczej musi być $\lim_{\Phi \rightarrow 0} u = 0$ jeżeli istnieć Φ_{∞} ograniczony.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

why-

$$\psi = \int dx dy \log \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} \int f(s) \log \sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2} ds$$

$$u = -ky \text{ w } r^{n-1} \sin(n-1)\varphi = -nr^n \sin\varphi \sin(n-1)\varphi$$

$$v = -2r^n \sin n\varphi + y \text{ w } r^{n-1} \cos(n-1)\varphi = r^2 \{ n \sin\varphi \cos(n-1)\varphi - 2 \sin n\varphi \}$$

Maksym punktu $\pm c, -c$ dla φ dowolnego w punkcie $\theta = \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\theta_1 = \pi$ stały
 $v = \sqrt{1 - c^2 - x^2}$. Punkty $\pm c$ są tożsacze

i φ składowe takie cięby być:

$$\chi = \mu \nabla^2 \varphi$$

stąd $\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{\rho}{\mu} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = 0$

Funkcja φ stała z dwóch części: φ_1 i φ_2 zadane wewnątrz obszaru (i) i (ii) stanowi

~~Równanie~~ ~~Stany~~ najogólniejsze wyrażenie warunków.

86.

Podany powyżej przykład dotyczy tylko w rozbiegu ~~prędkości~~ ruchu stacjonarnego, dla którego się upraszcza równanie

$$\Delta^2 \varphi = f$$

gdzie f jest predkcyj wirowania $(= \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y})$ ^{opinię i kierunek} ~~zadanie~~ $\nabla^2 f = 0$ ^{Przypadek}
a zatem tu $\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \varphi = 0$

Wynika zatem stąd że linie równych wirowania i wirowania tworzą system ortogonalny:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$\mu + i \nu = f(x + iy)$$

Rozwiązanie ~~podstawiając~~ ^{przyjmując} ~~z~~ ^{formuły} najogólniejsze przy użyciu zmiennych zespolonych $\alpha = x + iy$; $\beta = x - iy$, i w których tych symbolach:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}; \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = i(\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}); \quad \Delta^2 = 4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta}$$

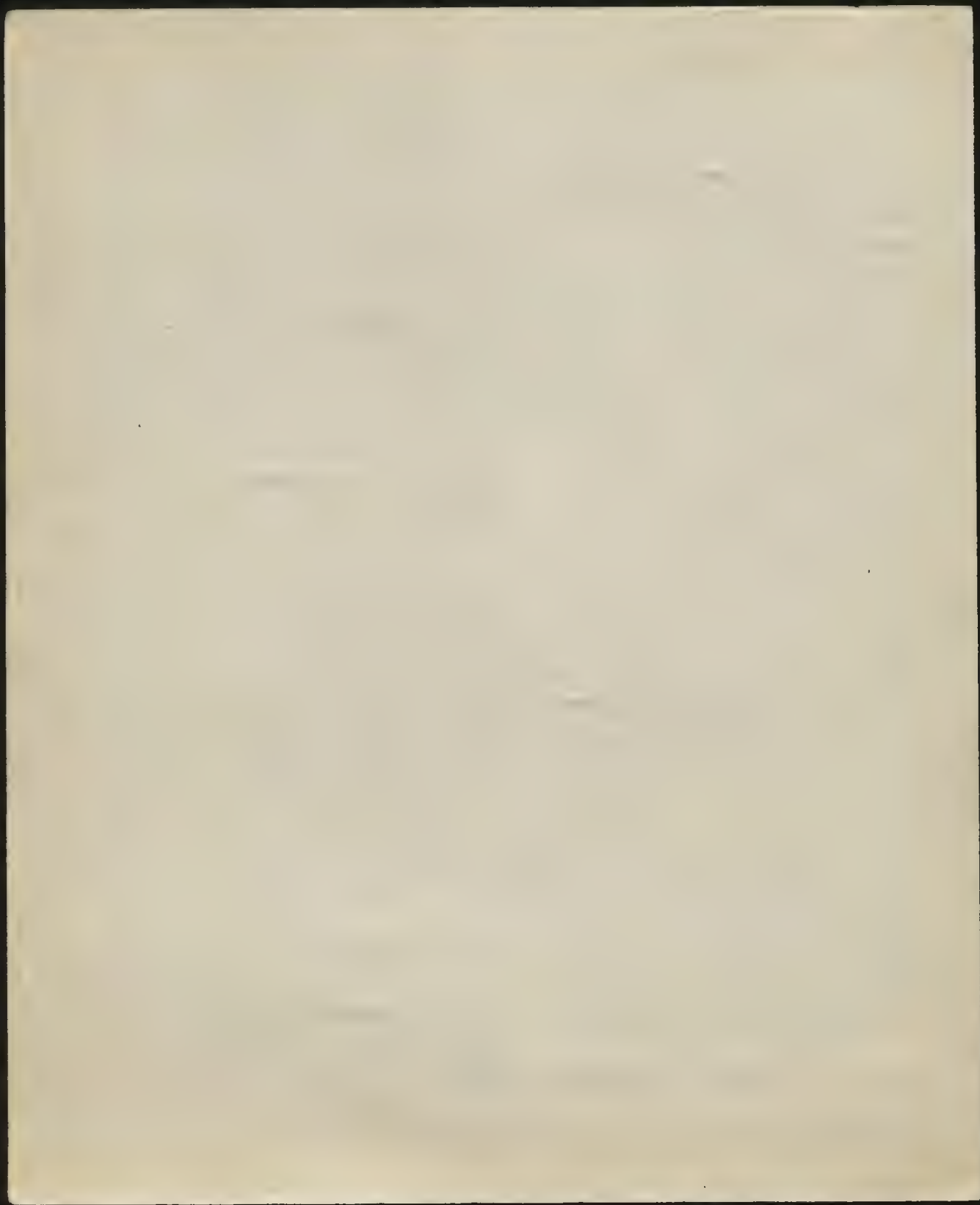
Dzięki temu (5) przyjmujemy kształt: $\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} = 0$

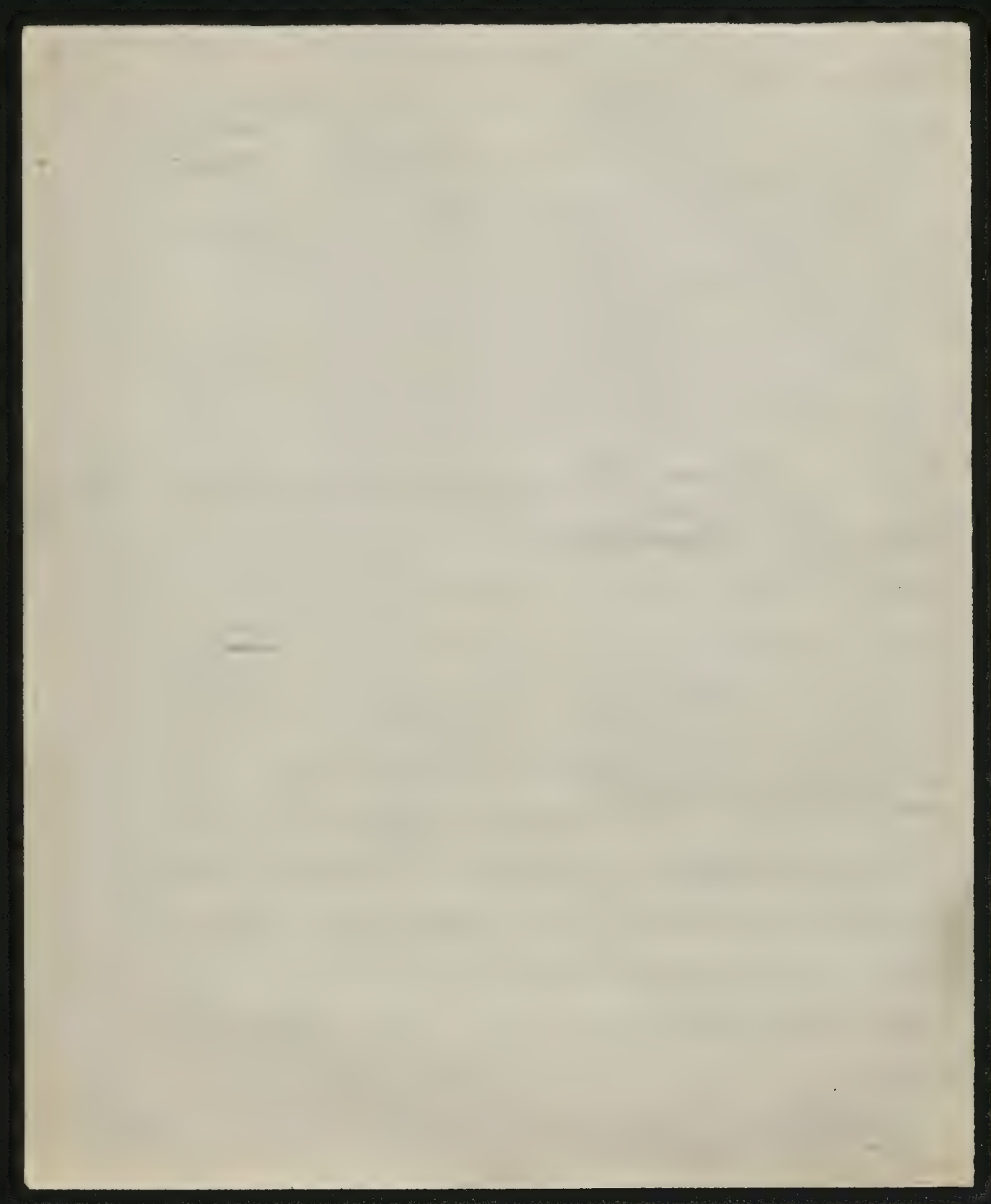
i otrzymujemy wyrażenie: $\varphi = \alpha f_1(\beta) + \beta f_2(\alpha) + f_3(\alpha) + f_4(\beta)$

ponieważ zaś $f = 4 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} = 4(f_1'(\beta) + f_2'(\alpha))$ ~~musi być~~ musi być rzeczywista

wiel. musimy mieć ~~f₁ = f₂~~ ~~f₁ = f₂~~ jedno z dwóch wyrażań typu:

jest jednak f określone naszymi funkcjami rzeczywistymi



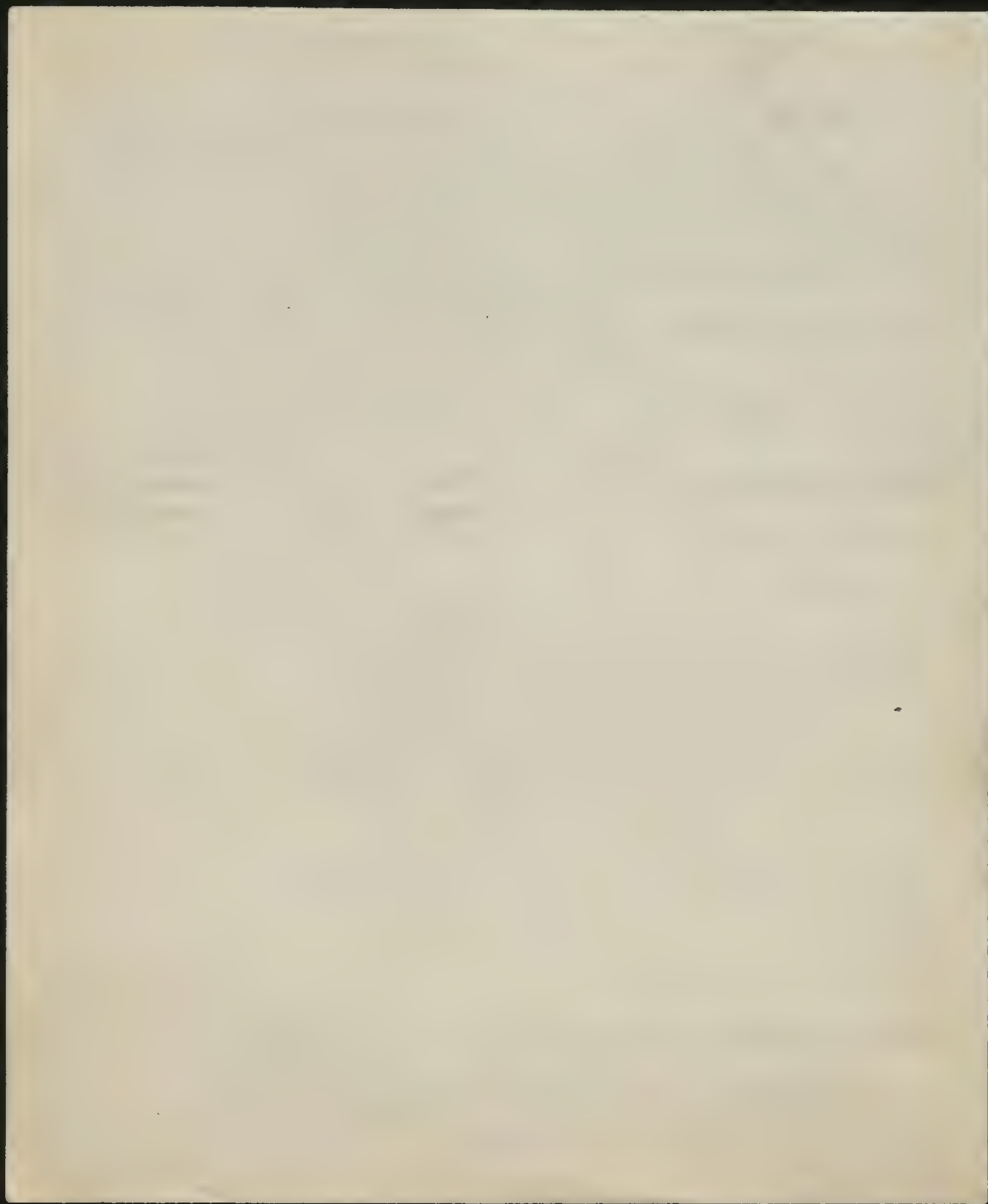


$$x = \cos y$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = -\int_0^1 \sin^2 y dy = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$\Delta x = 4$$



Ukazani to jest identyčny s ^{rozšířením} předpokladem otevíracím pro Rayleigha dle výše na
obvodu kole, jehož nágraničným do ~~předtím~~ bezpečnosti (vlasti křivky)
otváracího výše (viz 22' Rayleigha)

2nd day 2 vomited $h=6$ $v=0$ (10)

Letno tri nové metody uvoľňujú z ~~niekoľkých~~ "niekoľkých" ~~to~~ do
mikromotory. ~~22~~

Zamówiliśmy najpierw ~~zobaczyć~~ co do funkcji φ, ψ , że dla ruchów skończonych
nie mogą one posiadać punktów osłabionych w obszarze całego wypełnionego (?)
~~to o takich punktach~~
~~innych by punkty nie były nigdy skończone.~~ Właściwie obrać tylko
~~do ruchów skończonych~~
takie funkcje φ , które prowadziłyby punkty osłabione w obszarze reprezentowany —
ponoś swą naturę. (~~lub ewentualnie na jego brzegu~~)

Jedną z ciekawych jest ~~reprezentacja~~ ~~praca~~ ~~kata~~ ma kształt walek, z których
przekrój ściany z planu XV jest kołem, mierzony zatem f. rozciągł w szeregu:

$f(x) = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x^2} + \dots$ a dritter analoges und funktionale potenzial $g(x) = b_0 + \frac{b_1}{x} + \frac{b_2}{x^2} + \dots$

Z powodu symetrii można zobaczyć, że X musi być zestawem równań A z których wynika

$$u = \Sigma$$

$$v = \sum_j$$

$v = z$
czyli ~~nie było w tym~~ ^{złoty i srebrny} ~~w tym~~ ^{przebiegu} ~~przebiegu~~ ^{problemy} ~~problemu~~ ^z i postępująco:

$$V_2 =$$

$$V_4 =$$

Dla porównania kół $r=R$, ~~zawieszonych~~ obie sfery podłożone muszą zawierać, z czego wynika relacja

które są związane ze sobą z wyjątkiem kilku wyjątków przeliczeń z całego obszaru



czy energia rozpraszona równa się $\int_{\text{po } \Omega'} \rho \, d\Omega'$
 czy punkt ostrej 2d nie przegrzewa się?
 gdzie interesuje się ośrodkami?

W Superpozycji - dwóch potencjałów $\psi_0 = \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}}{i}$ można otrzymać punktów zokoń
 przegrady parabolicznej $y^2 = 4a(a+x)$, mianowicie:

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} [x \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - a]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} [x \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + a]$$

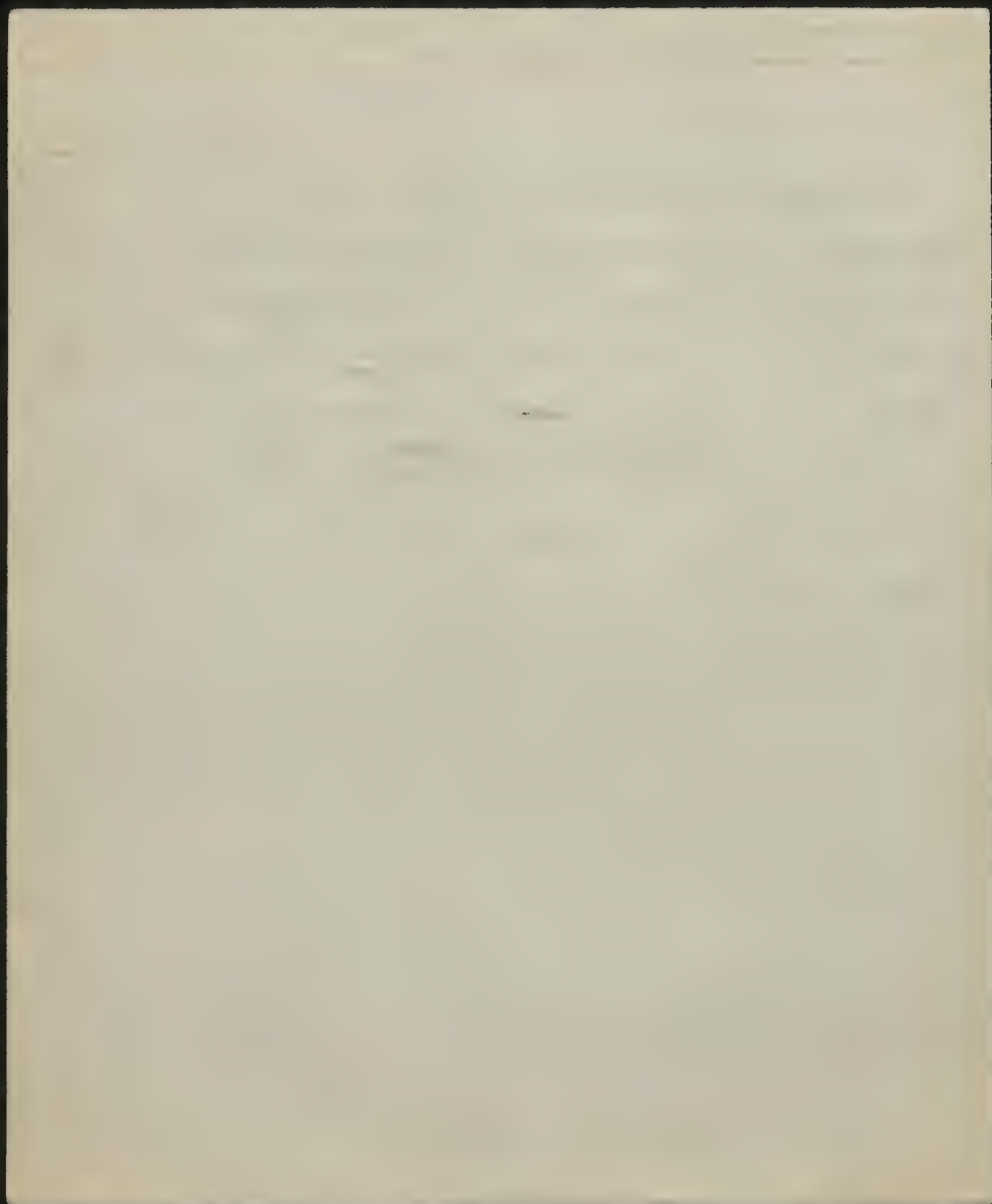
Wniosek: w takich warunkach ośrodków powstaje punkt przy styku
 zatem $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$ nie jest regułą

Wniosek: u, v, ψ i
 pochodne pierwsze z nich
 wyznaczone wzdłuż z wyjątkiem
 na ścianach

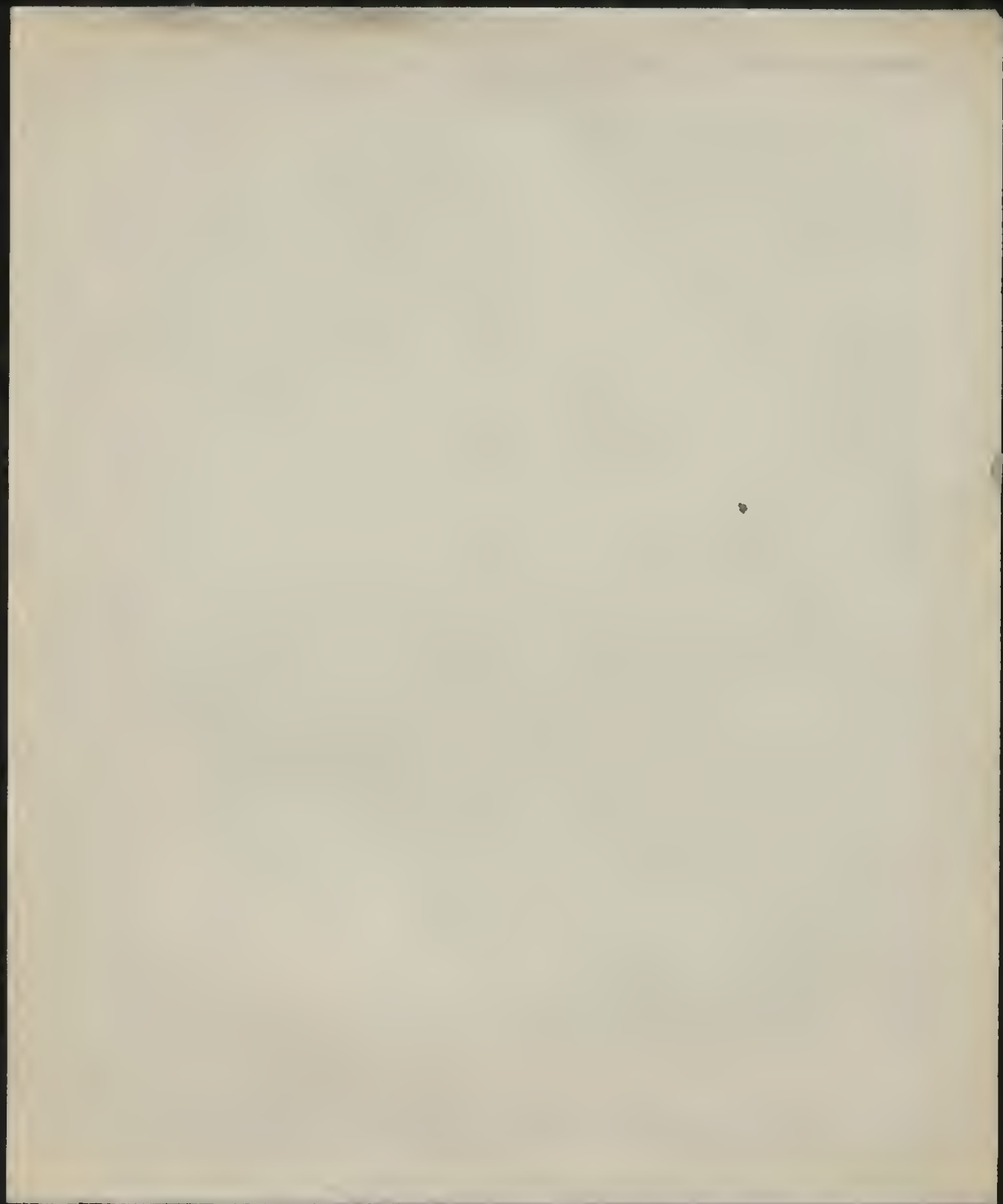
Wniosek moiliny jest takie jak w przypadku $\psi_0 = 0$ przy ścianach $u = v = 0$
 $y=0$ i opiera się na pierwszej zasadzie, w.p. ściany $x=0$!



Warto zauważyć, że dla innych warunków nie musi być?
 lub że nie istnieje rozwiązanie?



qui corresponde à une certaine forme donnée des pouvoirs



Istotnie przedstawia to ruch ~~zostawiamy~~ ^{zostawiamy} wamuki lin $u, v = 0$ ¹⁷² ~~lin~~ $p = 0$
 i jako taki nie miał być skomponowany wallyg ---
 (lin $u, v = 0$ pędzono)

a do ~~okreš~~ okrešlunia jifo mi ^{čimur} rystarozja ove samiki.

Zetwo tej endleci ^{przebiegu} ^{niedokładu} niechby spowrozzie ty samy warunki, $\lim_{\infty} = 0$; n.p.

przejmujac formę: $y = \alpha f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) + \frac{g(\alpha) - g(\beta)}{i}$ - przekształcając analogicznie

je $\frac{2}{\alpha} \quad (14)$ trejnjea si skatke protavimja $y=0 \quad f=\frac{1}{2} :$
 $-(\alpha+\beta)[f(\alpha+\beta)] - \alpha f(\alpha) - \beta f(\beta)$

$$y = \alpha f(p) + \beta f(a) + g(a) + g(p) \quad (29)$$

i potpisuje anđeo sruče ^{zok uobce} (14) uzgledje sig ~~da f... ..~~

$$\text{formulski: } \mu = i [2(f(\alpha) - f(\beta)) + (\alpha - \beta)(f'(\alpha) + f'(\beta))] \quad (30)$$

$$v = (\beta - \alpha) [f'(\alpha) - f'(\beta)]$$

które przynajmniej dla funkcji jedno wartościowych spełnia warunki $u=v=0$ przy $x=0, y=0$.

Podstawijmy tutaj: $f = \sqrt{x}$ otrzymujemy:

$$u = -4\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (1 + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$v = -4\sqrt{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$y = 8\sqrt{2}^3 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 4y\sqrt{2-x}$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\xi = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

co mundana, propter cunctas virtutes krowy di otro

2 kół czarny:

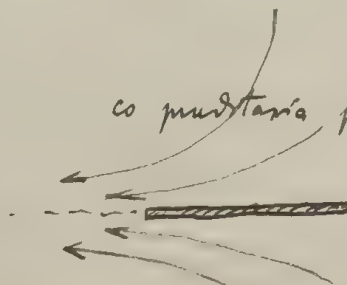


fig.

Kontak linij pada: $cx = y^2 \left[y^2 - \frac{c^2}{4y^4} \right]$

W Twoz superpozycy (31) i (25) znajdujacy sie po prostu kolo drzewa i nie
schodacych sie pod katem.

a wiec tej pod drzewem katem zapomoc superpozycy i w kazdej ilosci podlegaj
niechaj.

Wielko nieporozumiał, ale nigdy tak aruby ^{do nich} ostatnia wolna przestrzeń zawierała
to w tych miejscach powstałyby takie wglony $\frac{3}{2}$...
lub notowania p...
z kolumny p...

tak że $nc=1$ to przepływie skończona ilość:

114

2.3

$$F = \frac{c\pi}{2} \Delta p = \frac{\pi}{2n} \Delta p$$

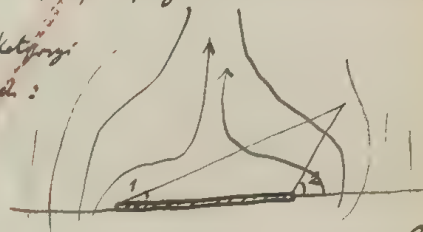
wieć krótko tego wyrażenia $\frac{\Delta p}{F} = \frac{2n}{\pi}$ proporcjonalny do ilości przepływu.
(o przek. ciętkich przekładach)

Podobnie, superpozycję dwóch równań rodzaju (25) o precyzyjnym kierunku, przesunięte względem siebie na osi X, otrzymujemy się przepływu na krótko przekładach płaskiej i cięty nieskończoności, który jednak należy do kategorii nieskończoności:

$$u = \sqrt{r_1} \sin^2 \frac{\theta_1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_1}{2} + \sqrt{r_2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta_2}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_2}{2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{r_1} \sin^3 \frac{\theta_1}{2} + \sqrt{r_2} \sin^3 \frac{\theta_2}{2}$$

i. t. d. $p =$



(33)

Zajmując się porównaniem ruchów (18) i (25) z odpowiednimi ruchami o symetrii osiowej, zbadaniem przez Sampsona *) ~~Linie~~ w przekroju osiowym Linii przed b9
hyperbolami współśrodkowymi, jeżeli ścieżka jest ~~stwierdzone~~ 2 otworami (lub hyperbolami otworów). W bliskości krzyżów otworów ~~(ośrodkowych)~~ funkcja przed
~~ψ = -\frac{Vh^2}{3} \varphi^3~~

gdzie φ oznacza pierwiastek hyperboliczny równania $\frac{x^2}{\lambda^2-1} + \frac{y^2}{\lambda^2} = h^2$
staje się identyczny z funkcją przed (27) i hyperbole degenerują w parabole.
W bardzo wielkiej odległości od otworu otrzymujemy wzory ~~identyczny z~~ ~~trójwymiarowy~~ ~~analogiczny~~ do (22), przedstawiający trójwymiarowy wpływ z wnętrza w istocie płaskiej:

*) Phil Trans 182, (1892)

$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \frac{c^2}{2^2} = 1.9^2$$

$$\lambda_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + 2 \frac{c^2}{2^2} \right) \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{c^2}{2^2} \right)^2}$$

$$0 = \frac{c^2}{2^2} + \left(\frac{c^2}{2^2 + 2^2} \right) \lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2$$

$$(\lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2) = -\frac{c^2}{2^2} - \lambda_2^2$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2^2} = \frac{c^2}{2^2}$$

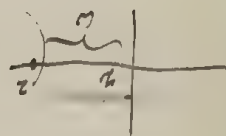
$$\frac{1}{2} T c^2 p_3$$

$$\lambda_2^2 - c^2 = 1$$

$$= \left[1 + \frac{c^2}{2^2} + \frac{c^2}{2^2} \right] \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{c^2}{2^2} \right)$$

$$p = \frac{2\lambda_2^2 + 2\lambda_2^2 + \frac{c^2}{2^2}}{2\lambda_2^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{c^2}{2^2} \right)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 + \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{c^2}{2^2} - \frac{c^2}{2^2} \right) = 0$$

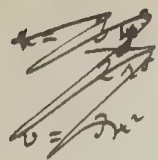
$$1 = \frac{c^2}{2^2} + \frac{c^2}{2^2} = 1.9^2$$

$$0 = \frac{c^2}{2^2} + \left(\frac{c^2}{2^2 + 2^2} \right) \lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2} = \lambda_2$$

$$(2\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_2^2) \lambda_2 = \lambda_2^2$$

$$(1 - \lambda_2) \lambda_2 = -\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_2^2$$



$$u = \frac{3xy^2}{2r^5}$$

$$p = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}$$

$$v = \frac{3y^3}{2r^5}$$

$$u = \frac{3xz^2}{2r^5}$$

(34)

Znoważ jeszcze że wypływ dyfrakcyjny z źródła w przestrzeni między ścianami prosto podłami stykającymi się w źródle dany jest przez funkcję

$$\varphi = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = 2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$u = \frac{2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta}{r}$$

(35)

$$v = \frac{2 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta}{r}$$

$$p =$$

A z tego przez superpozycję nad (22) możemy otrzymać wypływ z źródła w przestrzeni między ścianami stykającymi się pod dowolnym kątem $\alpha = \arctan \frac{a}{b}$: $\alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$!

$$u = \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} \left[\cos \theta - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \sin \theta \right] = \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta \sin(\alpha - \theta)}{r \sin \alpha}$$

(36)

$$v = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r} \left[\cos \theta - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \sin \theta \right] = \frac{\sin^2 \theta \sin(\alpha - \theta)}{r \sin \alpha}$$

Prędkość wypadkowa, skierowana wzdłuż promienia wzdłuż: $V = \frac{\sin \theta \left[\cos \theta - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \sin \theta \right]}{r \sin \alpha}$

Na ten faktoremami są punkty 0 i inne ujemne

$$\tilde{u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{5x^2 y^2}{27}$$

$$\frac{2xy}{25} - \frac{5xy^3}{27}$$

$$-\frac{5y^2 x}{27} - \frac{10y^2 x}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^2}{29}$$

$$+\frac{2x}{25} - \frac{10xy^2}{27} - \frac{15xy^2}{27} + \frac{35xy^4}{29}$$

$$+\frac{2x}{25} - \quad \quad \quad$$

$$\frac{2x}{25} - \frac{65xy^2}{27} + \frac{35xy^4}{29}$$

$$\frac{4x}{25} - \frac{30xy^2}{27}$$

$$\lambda^2 = 4x^2 - 1^2 y^2$$

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{4x^2}{11}$$

$$-\frac{1}{23} + \frac{3y^2}{25}$$

$$\frac{3x}{25} - \frac{15xy^2}{27}$$

$$\left(\frac{z}{x}\right)^2 = \frac{\lambda^2}{1-\lambda^2} = \frac{4x^2}{1-4x^2} = \frac{4x^2}{1-4x^2}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{4x^2}{1+4x^2} = \frac{4x^2}{1+4x^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$\varphi = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2}$$

$$-\frac{5xy^3}{27}$$

$$\frac{10y^3}{27} + \frac{35x^3}{27}$$

$$\frac{3y^2}{25} - \frac{5y^4}{27}$$

$$\frac{6y^3}{25} - \frac{15y^3}{27} - \frac{20y^3}{27} + \frac{35x^3}{27}$$

$$\frac{6y^3}{25} - \frac{10y^3}{27}$$

$$-\frac{3y^3}{25} + \frac{6y^3}{25} - \frac{15y^3}{27}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{23} \right) \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{23} + \frac{x^2}{25}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) = + \frac{x^2}{23} = \mu_x$$

1 = 2/3



$$g(\alpha) = \alpha f'(\alpha) - f(\alpha)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} - \sqrt{\alpha^2 c} = \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 c}}$$

$$g = 2(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 c})$$

$$\alpha \neq \sqrt{p^2 c} + \beta \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}$$

$$v = \cancel{f(\alpha) + f(\beta)} + \alpha f'(\alpha) + \beta f'(\beta) + \cancel{f(\alpha) + f(\beta)}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{c} (\cancel{f(\alpha) + f(\beta)} + \alpha f'(\alpha) + \beta f'(\beta) + \cancel{f(\alpha) + f(\beta)})$$

$$f(\alpha) + \alpha f'(\alpha) + f(\beta) + \beta f'(\beta)$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} +$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} - 1 = \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} - 1 =$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} + 1 \right) 1 =$$

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} - 1 + \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} + 1 \right) \right) \alpha^2 \right\} \alpha^2 = u$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} - 1 = \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} - 1 = \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} - \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} = \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} \right) \alpha^2 = u$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} - 1 = \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} - \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} = \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} \right) \alpha^2 = u$$

~~1/2~~

$$u = c \frac{x y^2}{25}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{5x^2 y^2}{27}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2xy}{25} - \frac{5x^2 y^2}{27} \right.$$

$$v = c \frac{y^3}{25}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{5xy^2}{27} - \frac{10x^2 y^2}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^2}{29} \quad \left| \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2 \right.$$

$$w = c \frac{x y^2}{25}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{25} - \frac{10x^2 y^2}{27} - \frac{15x^2 y^2}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^2}{29} = \frac{5x^2 y^2}{27}$$

$$p = \frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{25} + \frac{3y^2}{25} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{5xy^2}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^2}{29}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3x}{25} - \frac{15x^2 y^2}{27} \right)$$

$$\frac{2x}{25} - 45 + \frac{35x^2 y^2}{27}$$

$$\frac{2x}{25} - \frac{10x^2 y^2}{27}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{5x^2 y^3}{27}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{3y^2}{25} - \frac{5x^2 y^4}{27}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{5x^2 y^3}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^3}{29}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{6y}{25} - \frac{15x^2 y^3}{27} - \frac{20x^2 y^3}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^5}{29}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{5x^2 y^3}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^3}{29}$$

$$\frac{6y}{25} - 45 + \frac{35x^2 y^3}{27}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3y}{25} + \frac{6y}{25} - \frac{15x^2 y^3}{27} \right)$$

$$\frac{6y}{25} - 10 \frac{y^3}{27}$$

$$\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = \frac{\omega y^2}{25}$$

$$V = \frac{y^2}{25} = \frac{1}{25} \omega^2 \theta$$

$$\int \omega^2 d\theta \cos \theta = \frac{\omega^3 \theta}{3} = 4$$

$$v = \frac{y^3}{25}$$

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

exposer
considérer
supplémentaire sur l'analyse - que nous avons vu d'analyse
sur les formules qui nous ont
d'analyser les formules qui nous ont
les op. qui s'appliquent à l'analyse simplifiée et qui s'appliquent
sur les formules qui nous ont
les formules qui nous ont

il faut d'analyser
construire une notation
établir, démontrer, prouver
signaler, noter, remarquer
c'est au quel nous avons affaire
me dire

$$\zeta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} =$$

$$x\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$= x\sqrt{(1+x)(1-x)}$$

(ψ near)

 $x=0$
 $\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{3}{4}$
 1
 $\psi=0$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1761 \\ 2041 \\ \hline 0.9720 \\ 0.9860 \\ 0.968:4= \\ \hline 0.242 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.732:4=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ \hline 0.433 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{4}\sqrt{\frac{16-9}{46}}=\frac{2\sqrt{7}}{16} \\ 4225s \\ 4771 \\ \hline 8996s \\ -2041 \\ \hline 6955 \\ 0.496 \end{array}$$

 $=0$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.968.4 \\ 3.872 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.866.2 \\ 1.732 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4225s \\ 4771 \\ \hline 9454s \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \frac{1}{5}$$

 76.5°
 60°
 0.882
 41.5°

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.374 \\ -0.242 \\ \hline 1.092 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.072 \\ 0.472 \\ \hline 0.614 \end{array}$$

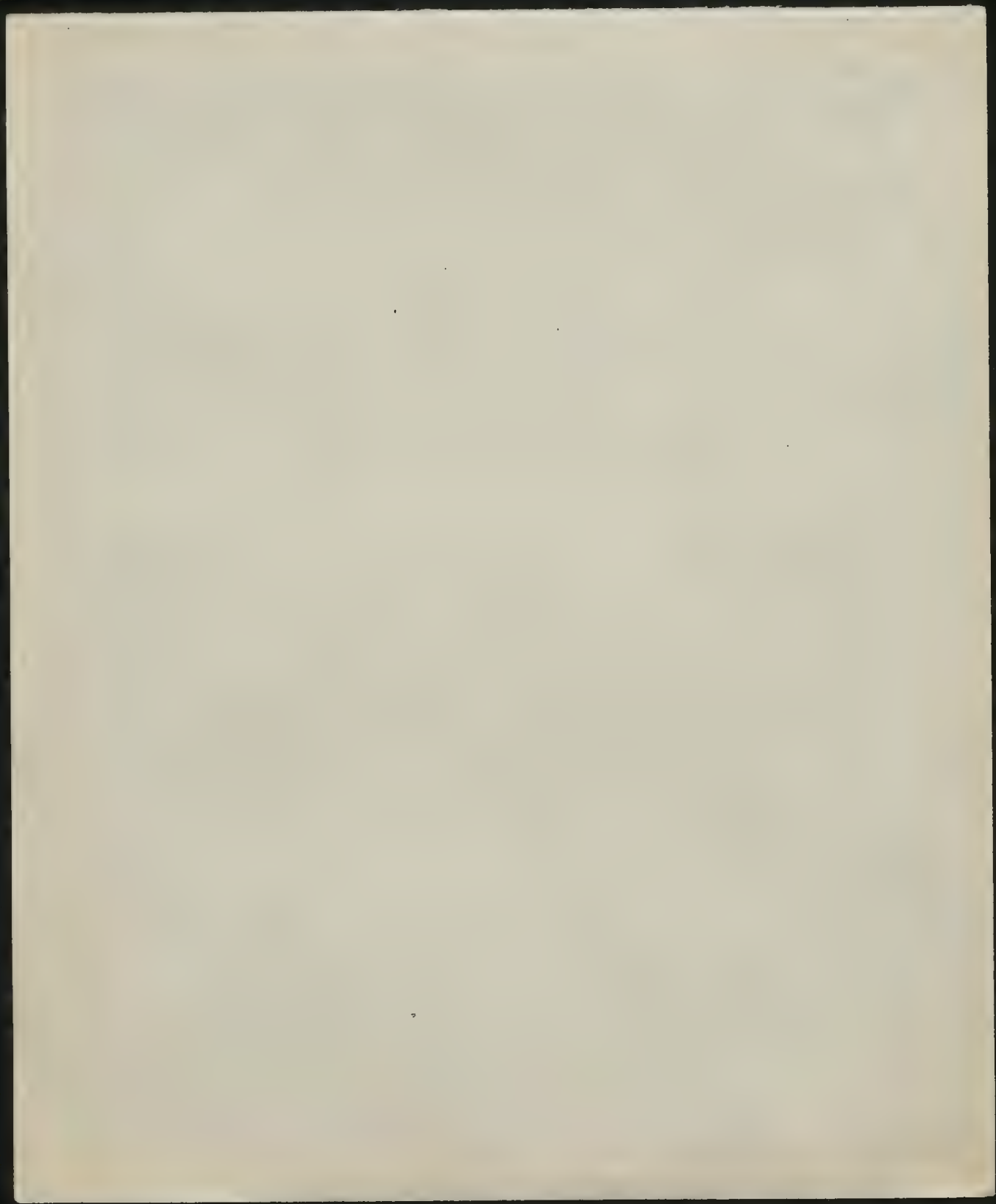
$$\begin{array}{r} 0.724 \\ 0.496 \\ \hline 0.228 \end{array}$$

 1.28
 64
 1.57
 1.17
 0.78
 0.39
 48
 38
 23

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.65^2 \\ 0.8129 \\ 0.6258-1 \\ \hline 0.422 \\ 0.578 \\ 7619 \\ 8809s \\ 2092.0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.8129 \\ 8809 \\ \hline 6938 \\ 10.0680 \\ 4947 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{1-x^2}=0.4941 \\ 0.864 \\ \hline 0.374 \\ (x=0.65) \end{array}$$



$97.12 \div 2 = 48.56$
 104.04
 110.55
 116.57
 135

$\frac{17}{16}$
 $\frac{5}{4}$
 $169 \frac{25}{16} =$
 2
 5

6021
 4777
 1250

70103
 $- 9971$
 $- 1761$

1139
 $- 6021$
 5118

23045	0969	1038	3010	6990	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; display: inline-block;"> 5118 9.9202 9.0932 9.5242 1761 </div>
20412	9.6506	9.7782	9.8495	9.9515	
02633	9.7475	9.4994	9.7733	8.2426	
9.3899	9.6980	9.4744	9.5238	8.8930	
9.7533	9.6141	1250		6086	
9.7646	9.3807			9.5026	
6021	3010	$\frac{4}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
9.7667	9.6817	9.5964		20103	9.3481
				9.2016	

$$\alpha f'(\alpha) - f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha-1}} - \sqrt{\alpha-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha-1}}$$

$$g(\alpha) = \int \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha-1}} = \ln(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi &= \frac{1}{i} \left[\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha-1}} - \frac{R}{\sqrt{\alpha-1}} + f(\alpha) - f(\beta) \right] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\alpha-1}} \ln \frac{\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha-1}}{\beta + \sqrt{\beta-1}} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{\alpha_1\alpha_2} \ln \left(\frac{\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha-1}}{\beta + \sqrt{\beta-1}} \right) + \int \ln(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha-1})
 \end{aligned}$$

α
 $9:16.5$
 639
 160

$\sqrt{43}$

$$\frac{272.3}{276}$$

$$0.69 \quad 49$$

$$1.48 \quad 34$$

$$1.52 \quad 32$$

$$1.86 \quad 30$$

$$2.14 \quad 26$$

$$2.38 \quad 26$$

$$\frac{15.2}{45}$$

$$1.12 \quad 38$$

$$1.5 \quad 33$$

$$1.83 \quad 30$$

$$2.13$$

$$1.6. \frac{3}{4}$$

$$1.2$$

21

$$122. \frac{3}{2}$$

$$0.61$$

$$1.83$$

$$1.24$$

$$142. \frac{3}{2}$$

$$8.71$$

$$2.13$$

$$159. \frac{3}{4}$$

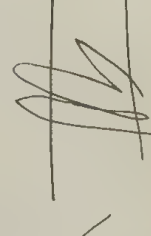
$$477$$

$$238$$

$$144. \frac{3}{2}$$

$$72$$

$$276$$





$$\alpha f(\rho) + \rho f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) + g(\rho)$$

$$v = f(\alpha) + f(\rho) + \alpha f'(\rho) + \rho f'(\alpha) + g'(\alpha) + g'(\rho)$$

$$f(\alpha) + \alpha f'(\alpha) = -g'(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2-1}}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} + \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} = -g'(\alpha) = \frac{2\alpha^2-1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} = 2\sqrt{\alpha^2-1} \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}}$$

$$\int d\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} = \alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} - \int \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} d\alpha \quad g(\alpha) = -\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2-1}$$

$$y = \alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} + \rho \sqrt{\rho^2-1} + \alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2+1} + \rho \sqrt{\rho^2+1}$$

$$= (\alpha + \rho) [\sqrt{\alpha^2-1} + \sqrt{\rho^2-1}] = \cancel{r \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}$$

$$= -x \sin \theta \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$= -y \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$v = \alpha [f(\rho) - f(\alpha)] + \rho [f(\alpha) - f(\rho)]$$

$$= (\alpha - \rho) [f(\rho) - f(\alpha)] \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \left(\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-r^2 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \{ f(\rho) - f(\alpha) + \cancel{f(\alpha) - f(\rho)} + \rho f(\alpha) - \alpha f(\rho) \}$$

$$-f(\alpha) - \alpha f(\alpha)$$

$$+ f(\rho) + \rho f(\rho)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ 2[f(\rho) - f(\alpha)] + (\rho - \alpha)[f(\alpha) + f(\rho)] \}$$

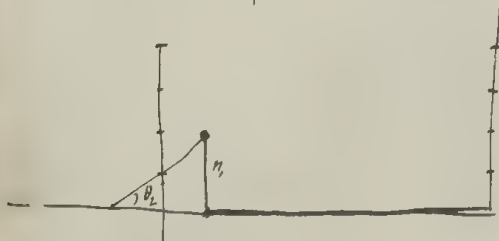
$$= -\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \pm \frac{r^2 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\delta}{4h}$$

$$\frac{4v}{x^2 - y^2} \delta = \frac{(x+y)^2 (x-y)}{(x+y)^2 (x-y)} = \left(\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} \right) (x-y)$$

$$\lim_{\infty} y = -y^2$$

$y = 1$	θ_0	θ_0
	-1	-2
$y = 2$	-4	-10
$y = 3$	-9	-30

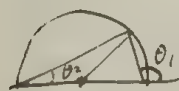


$$y = y^{3/2} \sqrt{y^2 + 4} \sin\left(\frac{\theta_2}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\left(\sin \frac{\theta_2}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta_2}{2}\right) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos \theta_2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos \theta_2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{y^2 + 4} \cdot y$$



$$\theta_1 = \pi + \theta_2$$

$$\frac{\theta_1 + \pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta_2$$

$$y = -y \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\theta_2}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -y \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta_2}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -y \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -y \sin \frac{\theta_2}{2}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ \quad \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

$$350) \begin{array}{r} 9.7586 \\ 8.8793 \\ 9.9479 \\ 15.05 \\ \hline 9.7363 \end{array}$$

$$0.545$$

$$0.545 \cdot 0.8826$$

$$33^\circ 05' \quad \theta = 0.65$$

$$\sqrt{2.21} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1.105} = \sqrt{2} \cdot 1.052 = 1.48$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} \quad 38$$

$$224$$

$$y_0 = -\sqrt{y^2 + 1}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \quad y_0 = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 \quad y_0 = \frac{5}{8} = 0.625 \quad 0.558$$

$$y = 1 \quad y_0 = 1 \quad y_0 = 2.25$$

$$y = 2 \quad y_0 = 4 \quad y_0 = 4.48$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4} \quad y_0 = \frac{9}{16} = 0.56 \quad y_0 = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{5}{16}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{16}$$

$$y = 1.7 \quad 1.19 \quad 3.89 \quad 2.923 \quad 6.6$$

$$2.9 \quad 1.16 \quad 1.08 \quad 0.43$$

$$6.6 \quad \frac{15}{16} = 0.94 \quad 75 \quad 100 \quad 103 \quad 150$$

$$\sqrt{2.44} = 1.56 \quad 3.13 \quad 1.87 \quad 1.269 = 1.64 \quad 4.9 \quad 2.13$$

$$y = 0.71 \quad y_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = 0.71 \quad y_0 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 0.45 \quad 38 \quad 1 \quad 0.78 \quad 2.5 \quad 1.22 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 1.03 \quad 2.2 \quad 1.42 \quad 2 \quad 1.25 \quad 2.9 \quad 2.5 \quad 1.44 \quad 1.6 \quad 1.73 \quad 3 \quad 1.75 \quad 1.5 \quad 1.87 \quad 3.5 \quad 1.75 \quad 1.5 \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 1.88 \quad 1.3 \quad 4.5 \quad 2$$

$$\sqrt{3.25} = 1.80 \quad 1.5 \quad 2.7 \quad 1.89 \quad 1.6 \quad 1.13 \quad 3.0$$

$$C = r \sin \theta \quad \sqrt{1-x^2} = y \quad \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\frac{C^4}{y^4} + 2x = \dots$$

$$\left(\frac{C}{y}\right)^4 + 2x = \dots$$

1761 3979
3522 3958
1074 2653

$$\left(\frac{C}{y}\right)^4 + 2x = \dots$$

$$\psi = 2\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \omega \frac{\theta}{2} = r \sin \theta \quad \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sin \theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{C}$$

$$r = \left(\frac{C}{2\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}\right)^{2/3}$$

30° 9.69897
9.41300
9.11197
2/3 (+0.888
0.296.2
+0.592
0.448
40° 9.80867
9.53405
9.3421
6579
13158 : 3 = 4386
275
165
44

60° 9.69897
9.93753
9.6365
0.3635
0.727
0.2423
r = 1.7478
C = 1.280

9.84849
0.15051
30102
0.1003
r = 1.26
p = 756
2.02

110° 9.91336
9.7299
8.8635
1.1365
2.273
0.791
r = 1.20

120° 9.93753
9.93753
8.7506
0.12494
0.24988
0.08329

150° 9.69897
9.98491
9.6829
0.3161
0.6322
0.2107
r = 1.211
727
1.94

r = 1.63
98
2.61

160° 9.99735
9.53405
9.5274
0.4926
0.9452
0.3151

r = 2.07
124
3.47

170° 9.23967
9.99839
9.4380
0.4620
2.546
0.568
0

r = 3.22
1.93
5.15

20° 9.53405
9.23967
9.77472
1.2253
0.4084
0.9168

(0.56)

30°	60°	90°	120°	150°	180°
0.259	0.5	0.707	0.866	0.966	1.0
0.0863	0.167	0.236	0.289	0.322	0.333
0.966	0.866	0.707	0.5	0.259	0
1.052	1.033	0.943	0.789	0.581	0.333
0.220	0.141	0.745	0.771	0.642	0.522
0.8260	0.3979	0.6990	0.750	0.699	
0.8480	0.4120	0.6735	0.7721	0.7341	0.5229
$= \frac{3}{2} \log 2$					
1.1520	0.5880	0.3265	0.2279	0.2659	0.4776
2.304	1.176	0.653	0.4558	0.5318	0.9552
0.7660	0.3920	0.2177	0.1519	0.1773	0.3189
1.75 7.68	74 5.21	49.5 2.19	43 1.85	19.5 1.95	27.0 2.70
5.83	2.47	1.65	1.42	1.50	2.08
34.98	14.82	9.495	8.526	9.45	12.82
1.75 7.68	74 5.21	49.5 2.19	43 1.85	19.5 1.95	27.0 2.70
210 36.23	250 45.56	270 45.56	300 45.56	330 45.56	360 45.56
105	120	135	150	175	200
75	266	707	0.500	259	
0.966	289	236	167	0.86.3	
0.22	-500	707	0.66	0.66	
-259					
0.063	-211	-471	-699	-880	
0.7993-2	0.7243-1	6730	8445	9445	
9.9699	9.8750	6990	9.3979	8.8260	
8.7692	9.1993	9.3720	9.2424	8.7705	
1.2308	0.8002	0.6280	0.7576	1.2295	
2.7016	1.6014	1.2560	1.5152	2.4590	
0.8205	0.5338	0.4187	0.5051	0.8197	
6.62 19.72	3.42 20.52	2.62 3.41	3.20 19.26	6.60 3.28	
1.82 4.13	1.82 4.13	1.82 4.13	1.82 4.13	1.82 4.13	
2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	

$$\theta = 21.7^\circ$$

230
115
65
95728
0'906
0'702
-0'422
~~0'325~~
0'6385-1
9'9146
9'5531
0'4469
08938
0'2979

$m = \sqrt{1-n^2}$
91456 2504
822 6252
0'178
0'724
8577
9'146
9'7243
0'2257
04514
0

-0'120
0'0792-1
9'9146
8'9938
10062
20124
0'6208
~~104~~ 2
469.63.47
141 282
61 141
296

3150
157.5
22.5

9'58284
9'1657
9'96562

0'783
0'1277
-0'925
~~1'0251~~

9'1657
~~0'0249~~
9'9656
~~9'9872~~
0'796
9009
1657

9'1876
0'8124.2
1'6248

0'5416
~~1'282~~

9'0666
0'9734.2
1'8668
0'62227

4'19.6
2514
125
2'639

1950
97.50
82.50

0'9914
0'33047
-0'43053

99627
99254

0'4640 0'19994
9'9925 9'9925
~~20'45225~~ ~~10'4924~~

9'9925
2010
9'2935
0'9065.2
1'4130
0'4710

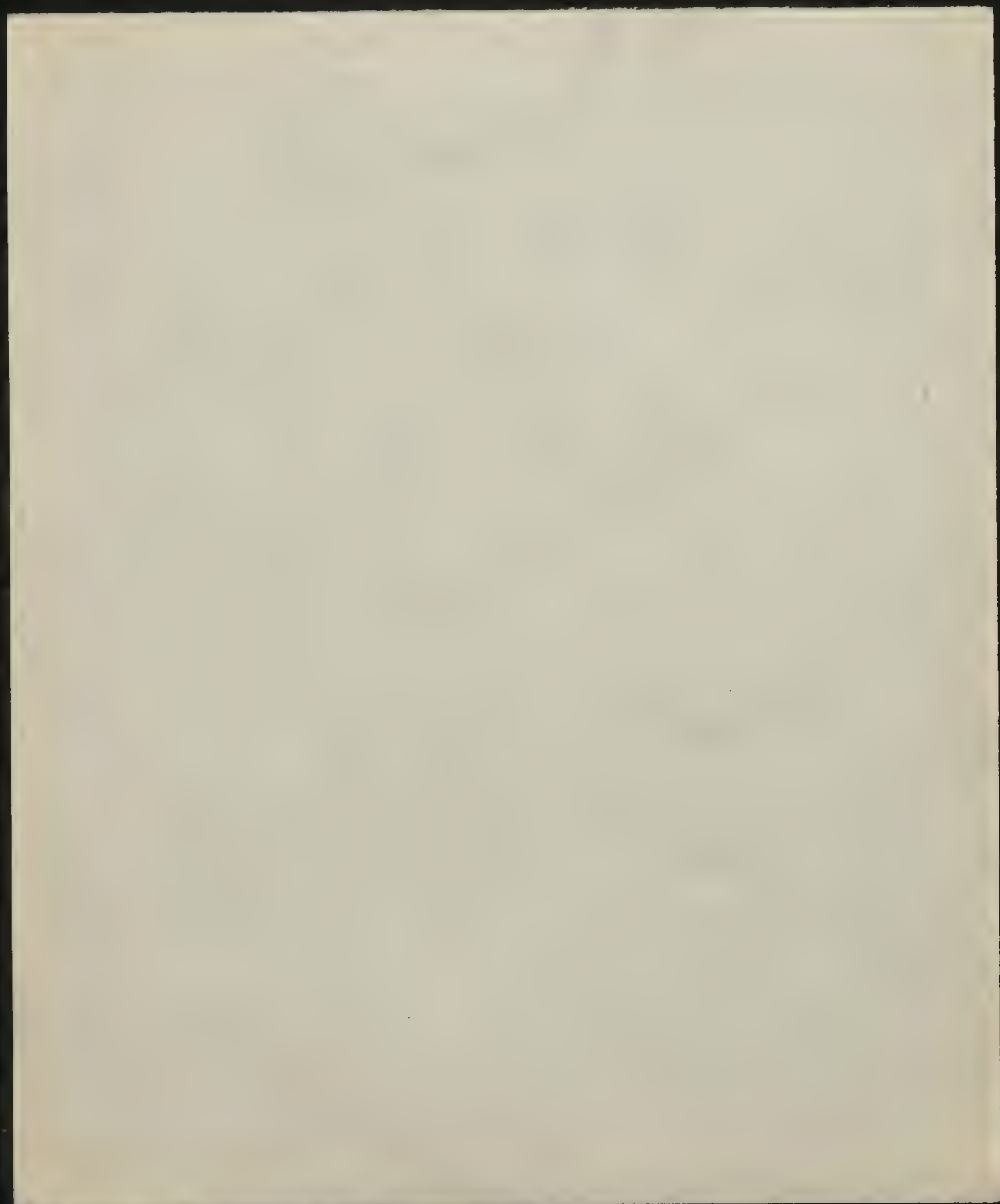
4.2.
126
546

2'96
89
3'85

63.3
1'8'9

$x=1$	θ	θ_2	θ_1	$\frac{\theta_2 - \theta}{2}$	$\leftarrow \frac{1}{2} \theta_2$	$\frac{1}{2} \theta_1$
$y = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$ 0.125	14.04°	74.20	90.00	34.52°	9.75335	9.8749
$\frac{1}{2}$	26.57°	14.04°	52.02	25.45	9.6332	9.89665
$\frac{3}{4}$ 0.375	36.87°	20.55° 14.04°	55.25	18.41	9.4994	9.9148
1	45°	26.57°	58.29	13.29	9.3733	9.9298
2	63.43°	45°	64.5	4.07	$+ \frac{9.24264}{6.096}$	9.9656
$\frac{5}{2}$	56.32° 9.95	36.87°	63.44	7.12°	9.09124	9.9516
	9.3849	8.0				
	9.6506	126.87		9.9516		
	9.7782	63.44°				
	9.8495	$- 56.32$				
	9.9515	7.12				
1	9.9202					

$u = + 0.1461$	0.2403	0.2961	0.3341	0.3345	0.3182
$+ 7497$	8882	8219	8507	8946	9238
$v = - 0.5844$	4806	3945	3341	2229	1591
$+ 0.1653$	0.3076	0.4274	0.5166	0.6717	0.7647
2183	4880	6308	7132	8272	8835
1646	3807	4714	5238	5242	5026
0537	1073	1594	1894	3030	3809
113	128	144	155	201	240



$$\operatorname{Im}(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}) = a + ib$$

$$a = \operatorname{Im}\left[r \cos \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right]$$

$$b = \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{r \sin \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}{r \cos \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}\right)$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} \left[\alpha \sqrt{\beta^2 - 1} - \beta \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} + \operatorname{Im}(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}) - \operatorname{Im}(\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}) \right]$$

$$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{i} \left\{ \sqrt{\beta^2 - 1} - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} - \alpha \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}} \right\}$$

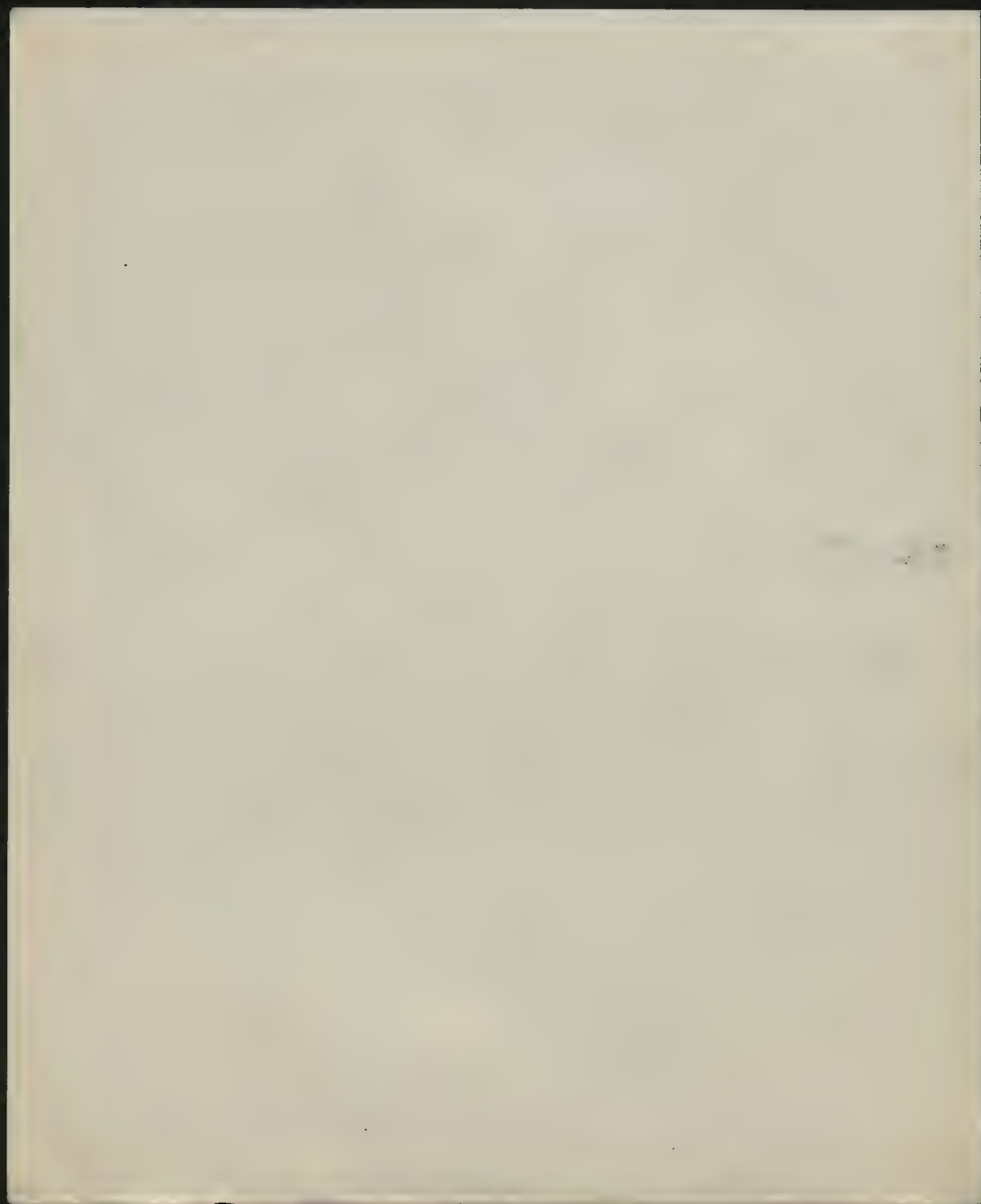
$$u = \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} - \sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} - \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} \right) + (\alpha - \beta) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}} \right) =$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2 + 2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} \sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}}$$

$$\psi = r \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{r \sin \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}{r \cos \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}\right)$$



$$x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = e^{a+ib}$$

$$x + iy + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2 - 1 + 2ixy} = e^a \cos b + i e^a \sin b$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 1} = X + iY$$

$$x^2 - 1 = X^2 - Y^2 + 2iXY = x^2 - y^2 - 1 + 2ixy$$

$$X^2 - Y^2 = x^2 - y^2 - 1 = X^2 - \left(\frac{xy}{X}\right)^2$$

$$XY = xy$$

$$X^2 + Y^2 = \sqrt{x^2 + 2xy - y^2 + 1}$$

$$X^4 - X^2(x^2 - y^2 - 1) = x^2 y^2$$

$$r_1 \cos \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = e^a \cos b$$

$$r_1 \sin \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = e^a \sin b$$

$$\tan b = \frac{r_1 \sin \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}{r_1 \cos \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}} = \tan \theta + \frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2} (1 - \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2))}{r_1 (1 - \cos \theta)}$$

$$\tan b = \frac{y + \sqrt{\frac{r_1 r_2 - x_1 x_2 + y^2}{2}}}{x + \sqrt{\frac{r_1 r_2 + x_1 x_2 - y^2}{2}}}$$

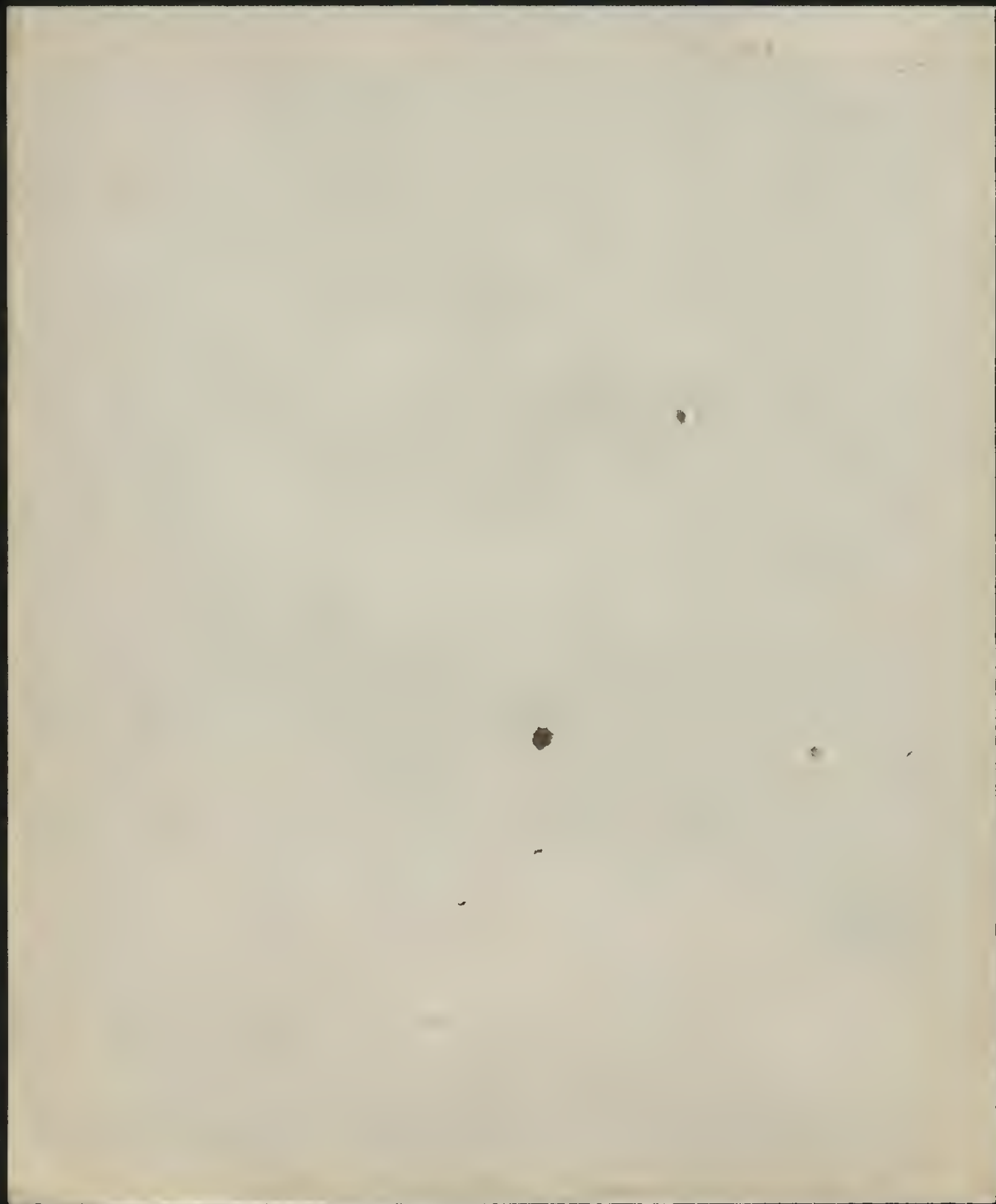
$$> \dots < \theta_2 = \theta = 0 \quad \theta_1 = \pi$$

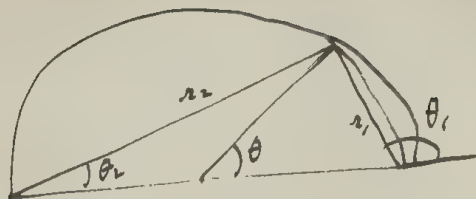
$$|x| = \frac{y + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

alla l'equazione y=0

$$\tan b = \frac{y + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = 0$$

$$\tan b = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x}$$





$$\theta_2 = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta_2$$

$$\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$r_1 = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

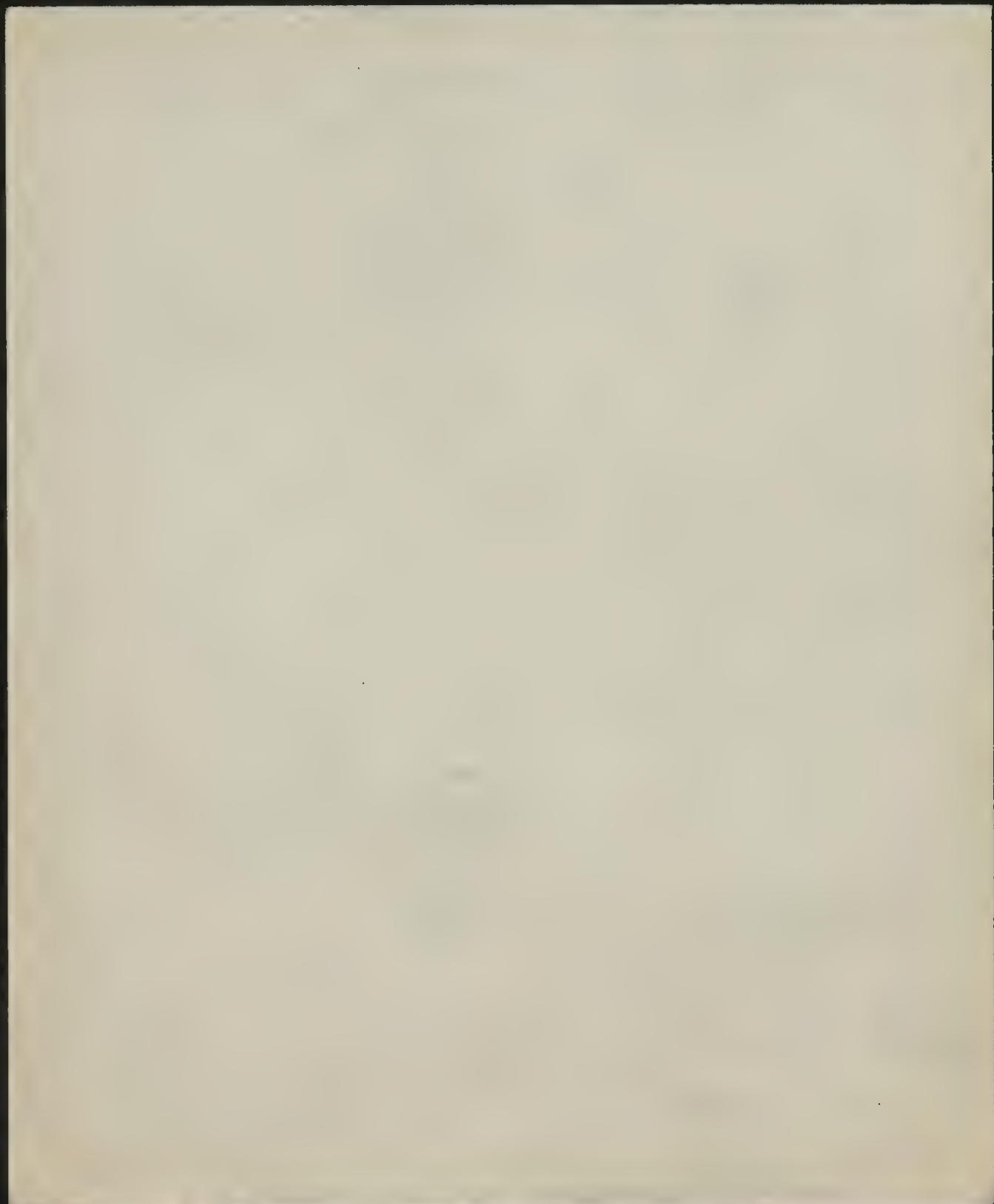
$$r_2 = 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

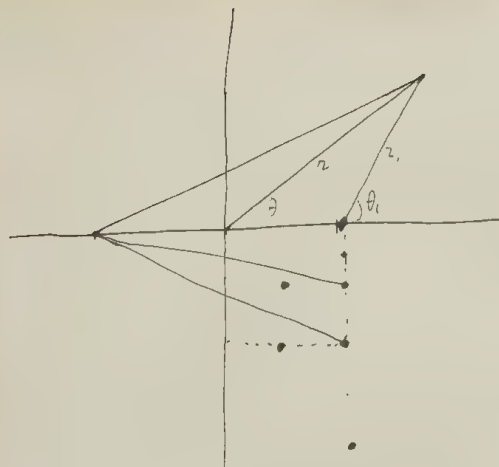
$$r = 1$$

$$r \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) = 2 \sin \theta \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{\sin \theta + \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\cos \theta + \sqrt{2} \cos \theta \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

$\theta = 45^\circ$ 75	30	60	15	75
150	30	45	60	75
52.5	60	67.5	75	82.5
9.89927	9.93753	10.13078 9.96562	9.98494	9.99627
9.70650	9.84948	9.92475	9.96876	9.99247
15051	15051	15051	15051	15051
9.75648	9.93752	10.04088	0.10421	0.13925
0.5709	0.866	1.099	1.271	1.378
2.588	500	707	0.866	0.966
0.8297	1.366	1.806	2.137	2.344
9.11570	9.4130	9.5828	9.4130	9.1157
9.7845	9.6990	0.753	1.193	1.430
9.8570	0.000			
9.6415	9.6990	9.6581	9.5323	9.2587





$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{25\theta}{25\theta_1}$$

$$4 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$6452$$

$$3010$$

$$3142$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$6980$$

$$3495$$

$$\frac{0.125}{2} = \theta$$

	z_1	z_2	z_1	θ	θ_1	θ_2	$\frac{0.125}{2} = \theta$			
$x=1$	1	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{5}$	45°	90°	26.6°	13.3°	162	116.6	58.3
$y=1$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$	26.6°	90°	14°	25.4°	52°	1.28	13.3
$y=\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}$	63.4°	90°	45°	44°	11.3	135.2	67.5
$y=2$	2	$2\sqrt{2}$	$2\sqrt{5}$	14°	90°	7.1°	34.5°	1.16	135.2	67.5
$y=\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.03	2.01	14°	90°	7.1°	34.5°	1.16	135.2	67.5

$$\frac{v}{u} = -\cot\theta - \frac{1}{22} \frac{25\theta}{25\theta_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{22} = 0.045$$

$$9.89653$$

$$9.38054$$

$$0.516.9$$

$$5282$$

$$-2$$

$$128$$

$$9.32983$$

$$9.51233$$

$$0.4175$$

$$2615$$

$$-1.1615$$

$$9.89849$$

$$9.36182$$

$$0.30103$$

$$9.51234$$

$$9.65104$$

$$9.63239$$

$$0.09691$$

$$9.38034$$

$$9.96562$$

$$8.8919$$

$$1.0737$$

$$11.85$$

$$-0.5$$

$$11.3$$

$$14824151$$

$$9.95141$$

$$6990$$

$$8.8919$$

$$9.87479$$

$$9.1624$$

$$0.7124$$

$$5.16$$

$$-4$$

$$1.16$$

$$9.75317$$

$$9.38068$$

$$1.0266$$

$$9.1624$$

$$5282$$

$$9855$$

$$14$$

$$345$$



0.438 p66	0.500 866	0.4551 707	0.3406 5	0.1814 2588
--------------	--------------	---------------	-------------	----------------

1.404	1.366	1.162	0.841	0.440
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

-9191	4384	0653		
-------	------	------	--	--

9191 1472	2584	2567 0653	3298 9248	3699 6435
--------------	-----------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

9.7718	10.0	10.1914	40.50	7264
--------	------	---------	-------	------

30.60	45.1	57.24	68.52	79.37
-------	------	-------	-------	-------

0.523 ^{18.6} ₁₁	0.785	0.9954	1.187 9	1.3796
--	-------	--------	------------	--------

b= 0.534 4.38	0.785 500	0.999 455	1.196 9.141 (1.17)	1.385 181
------------------	--------------	--------------	--------------------------	--------------

10°

50°	9.8842	9.8081	79.58
	9.6198	9.6198	-1348
	1505	1505	9.6610
	9.6545	9.5784	

$$24.600 = \frac{0.419}{10} = 0.429$$

0.4513	0.3788
1736	9848
0.6249	1.3636

37.50	30°	22.50	15°	7.5°
9.78435	9.69097	9.58284	9.41300	9.14570
9.8570	0	0.0753	11.93	14.30
9.6415	9.69097	9.6581	9.5323	9.2587
0.438	0.500	0.455	0.391	0.181



1.57

1.18

0.785

0.392

$\mu = 0$ 1.57 $\frac{4.8}{8}$ 1.09 $\frac{17.25}{4.8}$ 0.614 $\frac{0.374}{\mu = 0.65}$
 $\mu = 0.21$ $\mu = 0.25$ 9 0.41 $\mu = 0.5$

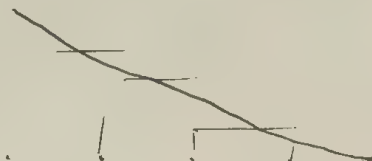
157	1.204	0.855	0.544	0.285	0.096
0.366	1.205	1.196	1.0	0.785	0.534
$\theta = 75^\circ$	$\theta = 60^\circ$	$\theta = 45^\circ$	$\theta = 30^\circ$	$\theta = 15^\circ$	$\theta = 10^\circ$
		$\frac{2.4}{35} \cdot 15$	$\frac{11}{23} \cdot 15$		

$\theta = 90^\circ$ $\theta = 75^\circ$ 66° 50.5°
 14.5 12.5

$\theta = 16^\circ$ $\theta = 17^\circ$ $\theta = 20^\circ$ $\theta = 37^\circ$
 $\theta = 74^\circ$ 56.7° 37°

$\theta = 14^\circ$ $\theta = 16^\circ$
 0.287 0.654
 11.5 28.7

0.754
 30





$$x=1$$

$$x_1=0$$

$$0.25$$

47

$$H_0 = x_2 = 2 \quad // r_1 = \gamma = \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \quad \frac{5}{2} \quad 3$$

$$H_1 = \quad H_2 = \quad 2.01 \quad 2.06 \quad 2.13 \quad 2.24 \quad 2.5 \quad 2.84 \quad 3.205$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{2.04} \\ 0.5025 \quad 1.03 \quad 1.56 \quad 2.24 \quad 3.75 \quad 5.68 \quad 8.01 \\ - 0.0625 \quad 0.25 \quad 0.56 \quad 1 \quad 2.25 \quad 1 \quad 6.25 \\ \hline 0.44 \quad 0.78 \quad 1.04 \quad 1.24 \quad 1.5 \quad 1.68 \quad 1.76 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{r_1 r_2} = \sqrt{0.22} \quad 0.39 \quad 0.52 \quad 0.62 \quad 0.75 \quad 0.84 \quad 0.88$$

$$= 0.47 \quad 0.625 \quad 0.72 \quad 0.79 \quad 0.87 \quad 0.92 \quad 0.94 \quad +1 = +2$$

$$0.565 \quad 1.28 \quad 2.16 \quad 3.24 \quad 6.0 \quad 9.68 \quad 14.26$$

$$\sqrt{0.28} \quad 0.64 \quad 1.08 \quad 1.62 \quad 3.0 \quad 4.84 \quad 7.13$$

$$= \begin{array}{r} 0.53 \quad 0.8 \quad 1.04 \quad 1.27 \quad 1.73 \quad 2.20 \quad 2.67 \\ 0.47 \quad 0.625 \quad 0.72 \quad 0.79 \quad 0.87 \quad 0.92 \quad 0.94 \end{array}$$

$$t_p = \begin{array}{r} 724 \quad 903 \quad 017 \quad 104 \quad 238 \quad 342 \quad 427 \\ 672 \quad 796 \quad 857 \quad 898 \quad 940 \quad 964 \quad 973 \end{array}$$

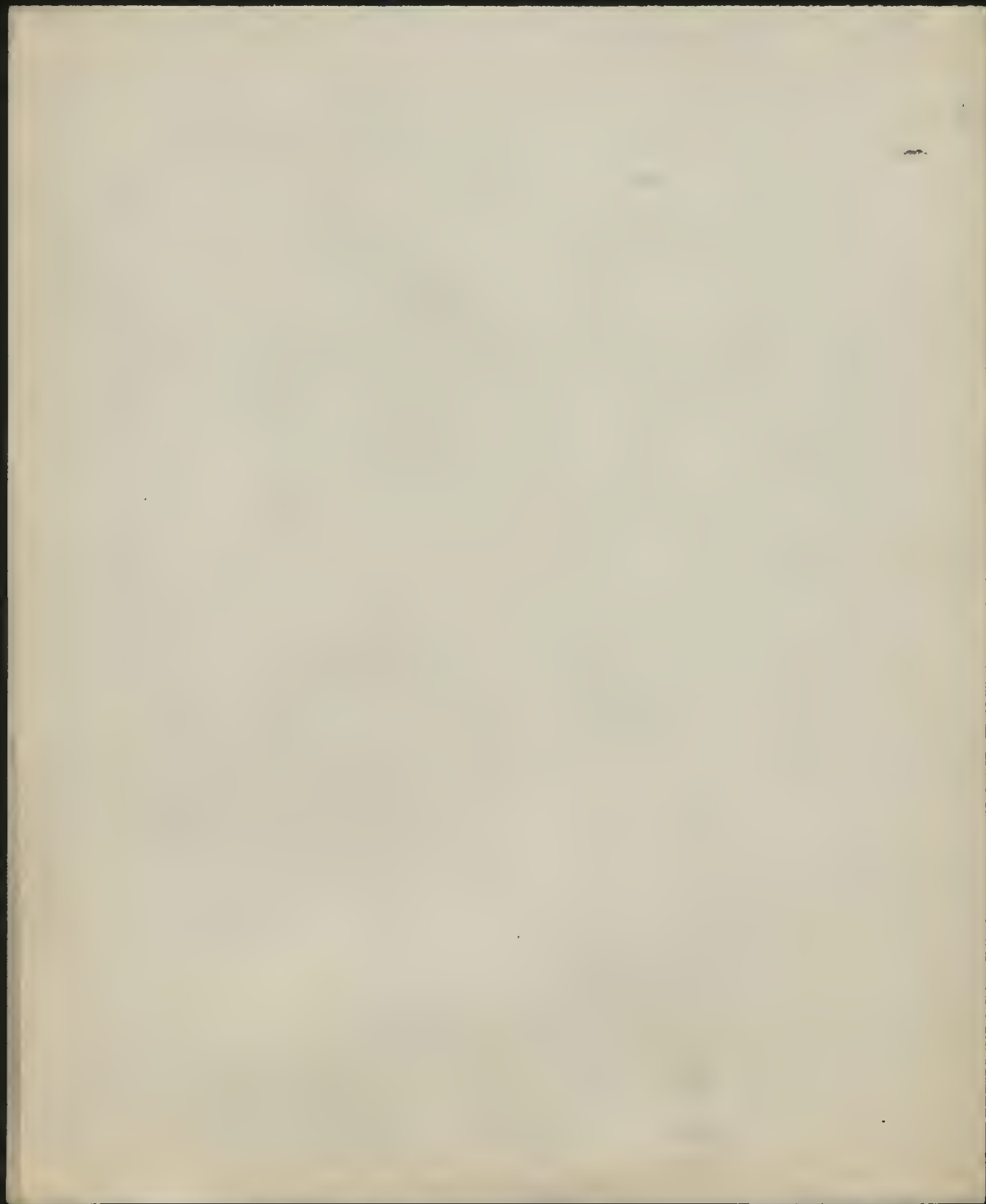
$$10.052 \quad 10.107 \quad 160 \quad 206 \quad 298 \quad 378 \quad 454$$

$$48.5 \quad 52.0 \quad 55.3 \quad 58.1 \quad 61.3 \quad 67.3 \quad 70.1$$

$$\theta = 0.8464(1) \quad 0.908 \quad 0.965 \quad 1.01 \quad 1.106 \quad 1.176 \quad 1.224$$

$$0.7013(1) \quad 0.0128 \quad 1.031 \quad 2.502 \quad 5.740 \quad 7.543 \quad 9.036$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{r} 0.8506(1) \quad 0.0064 \quad 0.0965 \quad 0.1751 \quad 0.2870 \quad 0.3771 \quad 0.4518 \\ 0.7533 \quad 6332 \quad 4994 \quad 9.7733 \quad 0932 \quad 8.8521 \\ 0.0128 \quad 0492 \quad 1505 \quad 3495 \\ \hline 0.61674 \quad 0.6888 \quad 9.6989 \quad 1.6807 \\ 0.846 \quad 9.08 \quad 1.0144 \quad 9.5787 \\ - 0.414 \quad 0.688 \quad 0.500 \quad 1.1767 \\ \hline 0.432 \quad 0.420 \quad 0.51 \quad 0.379 \quad 0.797 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.7854 \\ - 5 \\ \hline 0.2854 \end{array}$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.0472 \\ - 433 \\ \hline 0.614 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ \theta = 75^\circ \quad 1.309 \\ - 25 \\ \hline 1.059 \end{array}$$

$$50^\circ$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.8727 \\ - 388 \\ \hline 0.4840 \\ 4924 \\ \hline 0.380 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 51^\circ: 0.890 \\ 102 - 78 \\ \hline 22 \\ 489 \\ \hline 0.401 \end{array}$$

$$9.6716$$

$$\theta = 76^\circ \quad 1.326$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ - 235 \\ \hline 28 \quad 1.091 \end{array}$$

$$4695$$

$$\theta = 78^\circ :$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ 24 \\ 0093 \\ 4067 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.361 \\ 203 \\ \hline 1.158 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \dots 7 \\ 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \theta = 65^\circ = 1.134 \\ - 383 \\ \hline 0.751 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 66^\circ = 1.152 \\ 132 \\ 48 \\ - 372 \\ \hline 0.780 \end{array}$$



$$\int \left(\rho u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \rho u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \cos \alpha + \rho u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \cos \beta + \rho u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \cos \gamma \right) dV$$

$$\int (\rho u u \cos \alpha + \rho u v \cos \beta + \rho u w \cos \gamma) dV + \dots$$

$$\iiint \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho u u + \rho u v + \rho u w) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\rho u u + \rho v v + \rho w w) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\dots) \right] dV$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho u u) = \rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial x}$$

$$\rho u u \, dV \, dy \, dz$$

$$\rho u u \, dV \, dy \, dz = \iiint \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho u u) \, dV \, dy \, dz$$

Voraussetzung: $(\rho u u)$ stetig überall innerhalb
(nicht notwendig auf der Oberfläche)

u, v, w ebenfalls stetig

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ etc. in Grenzen

$$= \iiint u \left(\frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial z} \right) + v (\dots) + w (\dots)$$

$$+ \rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \dots$$

$$= \rho u \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \dots$$

$$+ \Phi$$

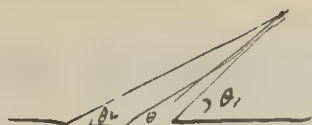
$$= \frac{\rho}{2} \left(u \frac{\partial u^2}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u^2}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u^2}{\partial z} \right) + \dots$$

$$+ \Phi$$

Voraussetzung: V^2 überall stetig

$$= \frac{\rho}{2} u \frac{\partial V^2}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial V^2}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial V^2}{\partial z} + \Phi$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{2} V^2 \, dV \, dy \, dz - \int V^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) dV$$



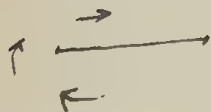
da durch $r: \frac{r}{r_1 r_2} = 1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2}$

$$\theta - \theta_1 + \theta_2 = - \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\infty} &= -4\pi \left(1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2}\right) \sin \theta \left(1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{2r^2}\right) - \frac{4\pi}{1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2}} \sin \left\{ \theta + \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \right\} \\ &\quad \sin^2 \theta \left(1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{2r^2}\right) \\ &= -4\pi \left\{ \sin \theta \left[1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2} \right] + \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{2r^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r^2}}{1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2}} \right\} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\cos^2 - \sin^2 = \cos 2\theta}{1 + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2r^2} (2 - \sin^2 \theta)} \end{aligned}$$

∂_x^2

$$\frac{\left(1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2}\right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{\cos^2 \theta \cos 2\theta}{2r^2}\right)}{1 + -}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \iint (F \nabla^2 G - G \nabla^2 F) d\omega &= \iint \left(F \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} - G \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right) d\omega \\ \frac{(\nabla^2 F) - F \nabla^2 F}{\Phi} &= \iint \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} - F \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right) d\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint \left(F \nabla^2 G - G \nabla^2 F \right) d\omega = \iint \left(F \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} - G \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right) d\omega - \iint \left(\left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} \right)^2 \right) d\omega$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}$$

$$y = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2}\alpha - \sqrt{2}\beta \quad v = f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + 2\alpha f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$$

$$f(\beta) + f(\alpha) + g'(\alpha) + g'(\beta) = \cancel{f(\alpha) + f(\beta)} \\ = -[\beta f(\beta) + \alpha f(\alpha)]$$

$$g'(\alpha) = -[f(\alpha) + \alpha f'(\alpha)]$$

$$g(\alpha) = -\alpha f(\alpha)$$

$$y = \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \frac{2\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$= -\sqrt{2} \quad 2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$y_0 = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \left[\cos \frac{3\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = \sqrt{2} \cos 2\theta \cos \theta$$

$$y = 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta [\cos \theta - \sin \theta]$$

$$y = \alpha R f(\alpha) + R g(\alpha)$$

$$y = (\alpha + \beta)[f(\alpha) + f(\beta)] + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$$

$$u = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + 2\alpha f'(\alpha) + g'(\alpha)$$

$$v = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} = f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + 2(\alpha + \beta)[f'(\alpha) + f'(\beta)] + g'(\alpha) + g'(\beta) = 2Rf + 4\alpha f' + Rg'$$

$$u = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} = 2(\alpha + \beta)[f(\alpha) - f(\beta)] + \frac{g'(\alpha) - g'(\beta)}{i} = 4\alpha f' + 2g'$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} \right)^2 + \left(i \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} \right) \right)^2 = \cancel{4\alpha^2 f'^2} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} = 0$$

$$V^2 = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} \right)^2$$

$$\text{symmetrisch also } \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = 0 \quad \text{also } \frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + \beta f'(\alpha) + g'(\alpha) = 0 \\ f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + \alpha f'(\beta) + g'(\beta) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{b} \right)^2 = 1$$

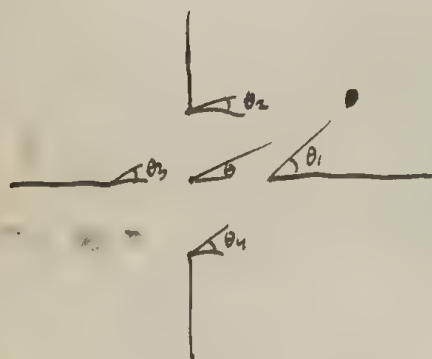
$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + c\alpha\beta = d$$

$$f = \sqrt[4]{\alpha^4 - 1} \quad f' = \frac{\alpha^3}{(\alpha^4 - 1)^{3/4}} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt[4]{\alpha^4 - 1}} \right)^3$$

$$g'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{(\alpha^4 - 1)^{3/4}}$$

$$u = -2y \frac{r^3}{(r_1 r_2 r_3 r_4)^{3/4}} \sin \left[3\theta - \frac{3(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots)}{4} \right]$$

$$v = (r_1 r_2 r_3 r_4)^{1/4} \sin \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{4} \right) + y \frac{r^3}{(r_1 \dots r_n)^{3/4}} \cos \left[3\theta - \frac{3(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots)}{4} \right]$$



$$\frac{(r_1 r_2 r_3 r_4) - r^4}{\dots}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$g' = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}} \parallel \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sim \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha f(\beta) - \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) - g(\beta)]$$

$$\parallel \psi = \alpha f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$$

$$f(\alpha) = a$$

$$\psi = \alpha y + \frac{g(\alpha) - g(\beta)}{i}$$

$$\psi = \alpha x + \frac{g(\alpha) + g(\beta)}{2}$$

$$u = -a + g'(\alpha) + g'(\beta)$$

$$u = i[g'(\alpha) - g'(\beta)]$$

$$v = \frac{g(\alpha) - g(\beta)}{i}$$

$$v = a + g'(\alpha) + g'(\beta)$$

$$\left[-a + g(\alpha) + g(\beta) + \frac{g(\beta) - g(\alpha)}{i} C \right]^2 + \left[\frac{g(\alpha) - g(\beta)}{i} + Ca + [g'(\alpha) + g'(\beta)]C \right]^2 = 0$$

$$g'(\alpha) = \alpha^n$$

$$h'(\alpha) = \alpha^m$$

$$\left[-a + r^n \cos n\theta - C r^m \sin n\theta \right]^2 + \left[Ca + r^n \sin n\theta + C r^m \cos n\theta \right]^2 =$$

$$a^2(C^2 + 1) + r^{2n} + C^2 r^{2m} + \text{cross terms } n=m$$

$$\left[-a + r^n (\cos n\theta - C \sin n\theta) \right]^2 + \left[Ca + r^n (\sin n\theta + C \cos n\theta) \right]^2 =$$

$$a^2(C^2 + 1) + 2r^n a (C \sin n\theta - \cos n\theta) + C \sin n\theta + C^2 \cos n\theta + r^{2n} (1 + C^2)$$

$$1 + \frac{2r^n}{a} \frac{C^2 \cos n\theta + 2C \sin n\theta - \cos n\theta}{1 + C^2} + \frac{r^{2n}}{a^2} = 0$$

$$\text{d/o } C=1:$$

$$1 + \frac{2r^n}{a} \sin n\theta + \frac{r^{2n}}{a^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{r^n}{a} = R$$

$$1 + 2R \sin n\theta + R^2 = 0$$

$$R = \sin n\theta \pm \sqrt{\sin^2 n\theta - 1} \quad \text{Complex}$$

$$\text{Define } 1 + 2R \frac{(C^2 - 1) \cos \theta + 2C \sin \theta}{1 + C^2} + R^2 = 0$$

$$(1 + R)^2 + 2R \frac{(C^2 - 1) \cos \theta + 2C \sin \theta + 1 - C^2}{1 + C^2}$$

Przyjmując: $\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha f(\rho) - \rho f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) - g(\rho)]$

$$f(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$g'(\alpha) = -\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2}$$

$$g(\alpha) = -\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}^3}{3}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} \left[\alpha \sqrt{\rho} - \rho \sqrt{\alpha} + \frac{\rho \sqrt{\rho} - \alpha \sqrt{\alpha}}{3} \right] = \frac{(\rho - \alpha)^3}{3i} = \frac{\sqrt{2}^3 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2}}{3i}$$

$$\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = \sqrt{2} \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = -\frac{1}{i} \frac{(\rho - \alpha)^2}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{i} \frac{(\rho - \alpha)^2}{2\sqrt{\rho}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} &= -\frac{1}{i} \frac{(\rho - \alpha)^2}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} &= \frac{1}{i} \frac{(\rho - \alpha)^2}{2\sqrt{\rho}} \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} = \frac{(\rho - \alpha)^4}{4\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{\rho}} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2})^4}{2} = 2 \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

stwierdzenie

$$\Phi_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\rho - \alpha)^2}{\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{\rho}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_1 &= \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = M + iN \\ \Phi_2 &= \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} = M - iN \end{aligned} \right\} \Phi_1 \Phi_2 = \underbrace{M^2 + N^2}_{\text{równanie różnicowe}} = 0$$

Przyjmując: $\psi = \alpha^2 + \rho^2 + 2\alpha\rho b$

$$f = b\alpha \quad g = \alpha^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = 2(\alpha + \rho b) = 2[(1+b)x + (1-b)y]$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} = 2(\rho + \alpha b) = 2[(1+b)x + (1-b)y]$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} = 4[(1+b)^2 x^2 + (1-b)^2 y^2] = 0 = \text{równanie punktów } O$$

Wzr. zawsze istnieją rozwiązania, choć może degenerować w punkt

Równanie i warunki potrzebne $y = (\alpha + \beta)(f(\alpha) + f(\beta))$

$$= \alpha f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) \text{ oraz}$$

$$[f(\beta) + \beta f'(\alpha) + g'(\alpha)][f(\alpha) + \alpha f'(\beta) + g'(\beta)] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(\alpha) f(\beta) + \alpha \beta f'(\alpha) f'(\beta) + g'(\alpha) g'(\beta) + \alpha f(\beta) f'(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) f'(\alpha) \\ & + f(\alpha) g'(\alpha) + f(\beta) g'(\beta) \\ & + \alpha f(\beta) g'(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) g'(\beta) \end{aligned}$$

potrzebne $g' = \alpha f'$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(\alpha) f(\beta) + 2\alpha \beta f'(\alpha) f'(\beta) + \alpha f(\beta) f'(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) f'(\alpha) \\ & + \alpha f(\alpha) f(\alpha) + \beta f(\beta) f(\beta) \\ & + \alpha^2 f'(\alpha) f'(\beta) + \beta^2 f'(\alpha) f'(\beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$= f(\alpha) f(\beta) + (\alpha + \beta)^2 f'(\alpha) f'(\beta) + (\alpha + \beta)[f(\alpha) f'(\alpha) + f(\beta) f'(\beta)]$$

(hypothesis $f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{(1+\alpha^2)}$)

$$\text{imaginary } u, v, w \quad \frac{1}{n}$$

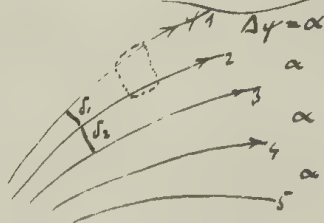
53

$$f(z) = \log z$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\rho \log \rho - \rho \log \alpha + \rho \alpha - \rho \alpha]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{i} \left[\frac{\alpha}{\rho} - \frac{\rho}{\alpha} + \log \rho - \log \alpha + \rho \alpha - \rho \alpha \right] = \frac{1}{i} \log \frac{\rho}{\alpha} - \frac{\rho}{\alpha} + \rho \alpha$$

$$u = \frac{1}{i} \left[\frac{\alpha}{\rho} - \frac{\rho}{\alpha} + \log \rho - \log \alpha + \rho \alpha - \rho \alpha \right] = \frac{1}{i} \log \frac{\rho}{\alpha} - \frac{\rho}{\alpha} + \rho \alpha$$



$$\frac{1}{\delta_1} : \frac{1}{\delta_2} = V_1 : V_2$$

$$\xi = \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha}{\delta_1}\right) - \left(\frac{\alpha}{\delta_2}\right)}{\delta}$$

$$\iint (\rho \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \rho) dx dy = \iint \left(\rho \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \psi \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2} \right) dx dy$$

$$\text{if } \psi \text{ everywhere finite, } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho = 0 : \iint \rho \xi dx dy = 0$$

$$\iint \rho \nabla^2 \psi dx dy = \iint \rho \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right)}_{\text{divergence}} dx dy$$

$$= \iint \left(\rho \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \psi \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy$$

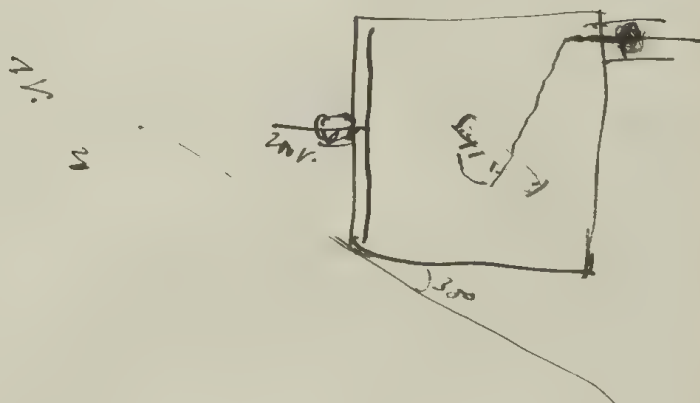


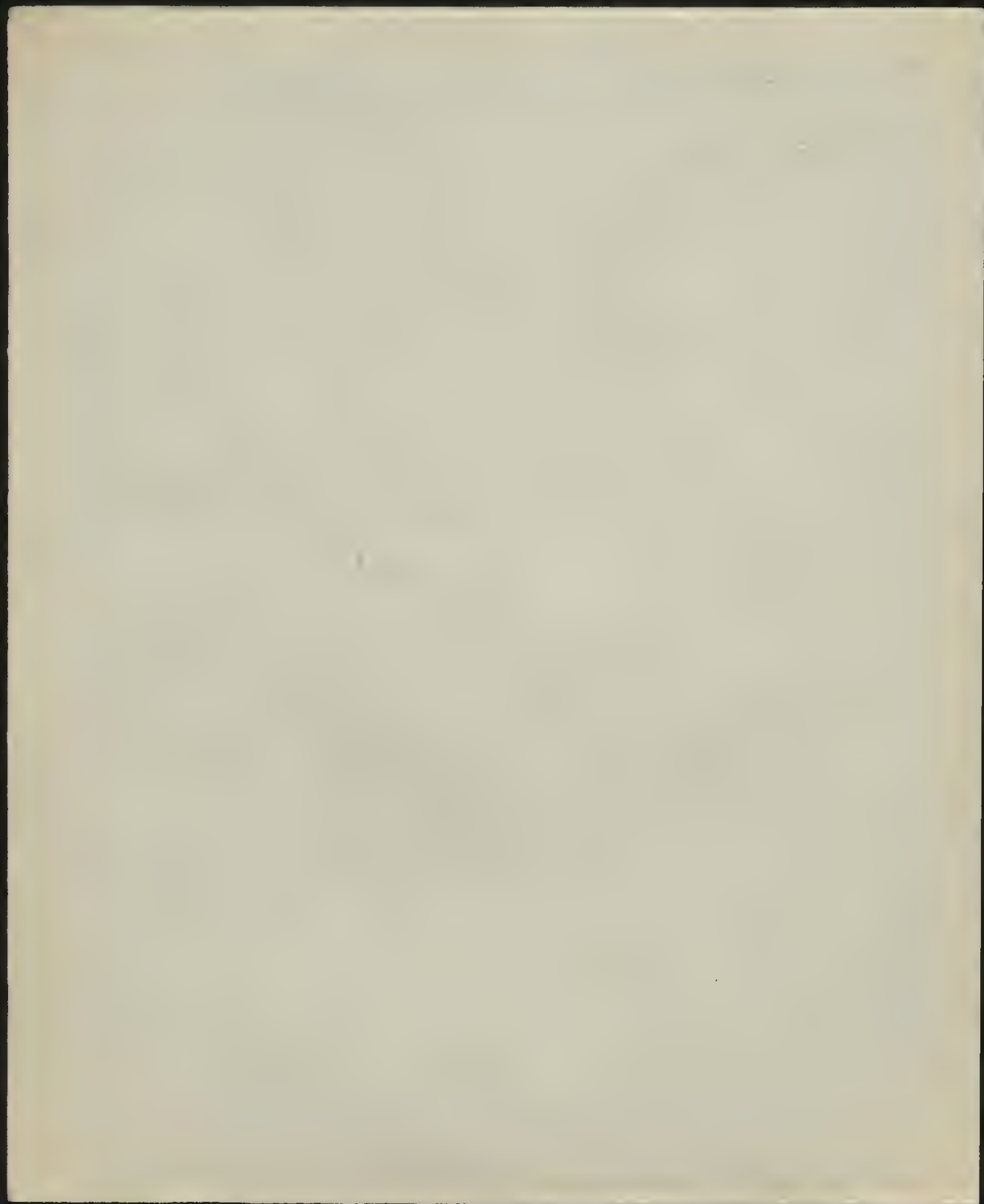
$$\text{Sup. } f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2}$$

$$\gamma = \alpha\beta \left(\frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{1+\beta^2} \right) + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \alpha} = \beta \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} + \frac{\beta}{1+\beta^2} + \frac{2\alpha^2\beta}{(1+\alpha^2)^2} + g'(\alpha) = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta^2} + \frac{\beta(1+\alpha^2)}{(1+\alpha^2)^2} + g'(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2} + \frac{\alpha}{1+\beta^2} + \frac{2\alpha\beta^2}{(1+\beta^2)^2} + g'(\beta)$$





$$n = -1 \quad R = m k r^m$$

$$R^2 - 2R [-\cos(m+2)\theta - \cos(m-2)\theta] = -2 - 2\cos 4\theta$$

$$R^2 + 4R \cos m\theta \cos 2\theta = -4 \cos^2 2\theta$$

$$R = -2 \cos m\theta \cos 2\theta \pm \sqrt{4 \cos^2 2\theta (\cos^2 m\theta - 1)}$$

$$n = -2 \quad R = m k r^{m+1}$$

Complex.

$$R^2 + 2R [2 \cos(m+3)\theta + \cos(m-3)\theta] = -5 - 4 \cos 6\theta$$



56

Caż istnieją takie stałe α, β (i $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \psi = 0$) z warunkiem $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} u = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} v = 0$ }
 (ale w skończonych stałych)
 $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \rho = 0$

$$\psi = \alpha f(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha) + f(\alpha) + f(\rho) = (\alpha + \rho) [f(\alpha) + f(\rho)] + f(\alpha) - \alpha f(\alpha) + f(\rho) - \beta f(\rho)$$

$$\psi = 4 \times R f(\alpha) + R f(\rho)$$

$$\psi = 4 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha \partial \rho} = 4(f'(\alpha) + f'(\rho)) = 8 R f'(\alpha) \quad \text{gdzie } f' < 1$$

$$\rho = 8 \int f'(\alpha) = 4 \frac{f(\alpha) - f(\rho)}{i} = 8 \int f'(\alpha) = a + \frac{a_1}{(2-\alpha_1)} + \frac{a_2}{(2-\alpha_2)} + \dots + \frac{b_1}{(2-\alpha_1)} + \dots$$

$$u = i [2 [f(\alpha_1) - f(\rho)] + (\alpha - \rho) [f'(\alpha_1) + f'(\rho)]]$$

$$v = (\rho - \alpha) [f'(\alpha_1) - f'(\rho)] \quad v = \gamma \rho$$

Jedną dla potęg x i potęg (z przesunięciem), to $\frac{1}{2} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ p. punkty osi
 tyżko w skończonych
 $\pm 1(\frac{1}{2})$

$$f'(\alpha_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1 - 1}} \quad f(\alpha) = 2\gamma(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha - 1}) = a + ib$$

$$u = -4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1 - 1}} \approx -\frac{4\gamma}{\sqrt{\alpha_1 - 1}} \approx \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$v = -\frac{4\gamma}{\sqrt{\alpha_1 - 1}} \approx \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

caż musi być $f' < -1$
 $0 > f > -1$



$$\text{Def } f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

57

$$\psi_1 = \frac{1}{i} \left[\frac{\alpha}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g(\alpha) - g(\beta) \right]$$

$$\psi_2 = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} + g'(\alpha) + \frac{1}{i} \left[\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} + g'(\alpha) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} + g'(\beta) + \frac{1}{i} \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} + g'(\beta) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{\alpha}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g'(\alpha) \right] \left[\frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + g'(\beta) \right] + \left[\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g'(\alpha) \right] \left[\frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + g'(\beta) \right] + \\ & + \frac{1}{i} \left\{ \left[\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g'(\alpha) \right] \left[\frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + g'(\beta) \right] - \left[\frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + g'(\beta) \right] \left[\frac{\alpha}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g'(\alpha) \right] \right\} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

~~is similar~~

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right)^2 + 2\alpha\beta g'(\alpha)g'(\beta) + \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) [\alpha g'(\alpha) + \beta g'(\beta)] + \\ & - \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right)^2 + \cancel{\alpha\beta g'(\alpha)g'(\beta)} + \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) [-\alpha g'(\alpha) + \beta g'(\beta)] \\ & + \frac{1}{i} \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right) + \cancel{\alpha\beta g'(\alpha)g'(\beta)} + \underbrace{g'(\alpha) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} \right)}_{(-1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2})} + \underbrace{g'(\beta) \left(\alpha + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} \right)}_{(-\alpha + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha})} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - 2g'(\alpha) \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta} + 2g'(\beta) \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} \right\} \\ &= 4 + 2\alpha\beta g'(\alpha)g'(\beta) + g'(\alpha) [2\beta] + g'(\beta) [2\alpha] \\ & + \frac{1}{i} \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} \right) + 2 \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} g'(\beta) - 2 \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta} g'(\alpha) \right\} \end{aligned}$$



$$-u = \frac{i}{2} (\sqrt{1+\alpha^2} + \sqrt{1+\beta^2}) = \sqrt{1/2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2i} (\quad)$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2i} \left[\beta \frac{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}{\sqrt{1+\beta^2}} + \alpha \sqrt{1+\beta^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \gamma (\alpha + \sqrt{1+\alpha^2})$$

$$\beta \left\| \frac{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}{\alpha} \gamma \right\|$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2i} \left[\beta \frac{\gamma \alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} - \alpha \frac{\gamma \beta}{\sqrt{1+\beta^2}} \right] - \frac{1}{2i} [\beta \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \gamma \alpha - \alpha \sqrt{1+\beta^2} \gamma \beta]$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} + \frac{\beta \alpha \gamma \alpha}{\sqrt{1+\beta^2}} \right] - u = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\beta}{\alpha} \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} + \dots + \frac{\beta \alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \gamma \alpha + \dots - \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \gamma \alpha \right]$$

$$-u = \sqrt{1/2} \cos \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) + \frac{u}{\sqrt{1/2}} \left[\gamma \alpha \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \theta \cdot \frac{\beta \alpha \gamma \alpha}{2} \right]$$

$$- \sqrt{1/2} \left[\gamma \alpha \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \theta \frac{\beta \alpha \gamma \alpha}{2} \right]$$

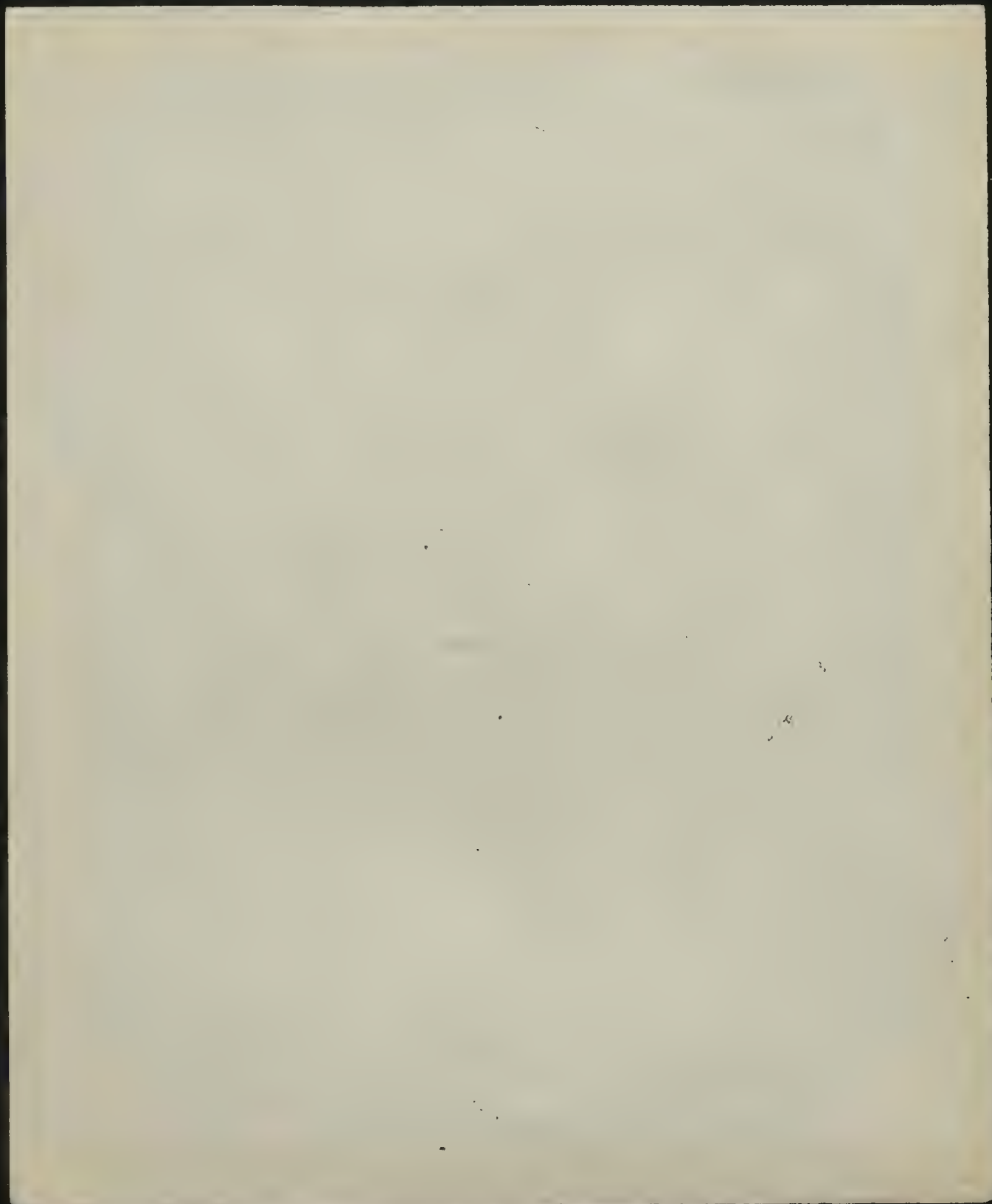
$$v =$$

$$\frac{\gamma \alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} + (\quad) = \frac{\gamma \alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = u$$

$$\frac{\gamma \alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + (\frac{\gamma \alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} - \theta) \frac{\beta \alpha \gamma \alpha}{2} = u$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta : u =$$



$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} [\alpha \sqrt{\rho+1} - \beta \sqrt{\rho-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho-1}}] \psi(\rho, \theta) -$$

$$\sqrt{\rho+1} \psi(\rho, \theta)$$

53

$$-u = \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{\sqrt{\rho+1} + \sqrt{\rho-1}}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho-1}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho-1}} - \frac{\alpha \rho}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} - \frac{\alpha \rho}{\sqrt{\rho-1}} \right]$$

$$\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}) - \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right] + \frac{2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2c} \left[\underbrace{\sqrt{\rho+1} - \sqrt{\rho-1}}_{\frac{\alpha \rho}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} - \frac{\alpha \rho}{\sqrt{\rho-1}}} + \frac{\alpha \rho}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} - \frac{\alpha \rho}{\sqrt{\rho-1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho-1}} \right]$$

$$- \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{-\alpha^2 \rho}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[-\sin(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}) + \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right]$$

$$-2 \cos \theta \sin(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2})$$

$$+ r_1 r_2 + 1 = \frac{r^2 \sin(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2})}{\sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}$$

$$= r^2 [\sin 2\theta \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \cos 2\theta]$$

$$r_1 r_2 = 1 = \frac{r^2 \cos(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2})}{\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}$$

$$= r^2 [\cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [2 \cos 2\theta] = \cos 2\theta$$

$$r_1 r_2 = r^2 \cos 2\theta \left[\operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{r^2}{2\sqrt{\rho+1}} - \frac{\sqrt{\rho+1}}{2} = \frac{r^2 - 1 - \rho^2}{2\sqrt{\rho+1}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho+1}}$$

$$\frac{r^2}{2\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}$$

$$= -1$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} = 1$$

$$- \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}$$

$$= -1$$

$$(2)-(1) = v = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \text{ with } \frac{2y}{1+y^2} \quad -\sqrt{1-y^2} - \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} + \frac{2y^2}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

$$(6-5) = v = \pm y \log y^2 - 1 \quad -u = -2y^2$$

$$(3+4) = v = 2\sqrt{1-y^2} \log(y+\sqrt{1-y^2}) \quad u = 0$$

$$(4-3) = v = \frac{2y^2}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \log(y-\sqrt{1-y^2}) + 2y \quad u = -2 \frac{2y^2-1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \log \dots + y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \log \dots + \frac{y}{2} - \frac{y}{2} \log(y^2-1) - \frac{y^2}{2} \text{ with } + 3y$$

$$\frac{y^2-3}{2} \quad -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} - \frac{6}{2} \quad \frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-\frac{y^2}{2} \frac{2y^2-1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

$$-\frac{y^2}{4} \frac{2y^2-1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

$$y^2$$

$$0$$

$$\underbrace{-\frac{3y^2}{4} \frac{2y^2-1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} + y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Iyz} (-2 \sin \theta + 2 \sin 3\theta - 4 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta + 4 \sin \theta) \\ & \quad - 2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta + 2 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta + 2 \sin \theta \\ & \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}} \\ & \quad - 2 \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Iyz} (2 \cos \theta + 2 \cos 3\theta + 4 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta - 4 \cos \theta) \\ & \quad \downarrow \\ & 2 \cos 2\theta \cos \theta + 2 \cos 2\theta \sin \theta - 2 \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta [-2 \sin \theta - 2 \sin 3\theta - 4 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta - 4 \cos \theta]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \downarrow \\ & -2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta - 6 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta - 6 \sin \theta \\ & \downarrow \\ & -4 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 12 \sin \theta \sin \theta = -16 \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \theta [2 \sin \theta - 2 \sin 3\theta - 4 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta - 4 \cos \theta] \\ & \theta [-2 \cos \theta + 2 \cos 3\theta + 4 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta - 4 \sin \theta] \\ & \quad - 6 \cos \theta \quad 6 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta - 2 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta \\ & \quad - 12 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta - 16 \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{x^2}{p^2} + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) - \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{x^2}{p^2} - \frac{x^2}{p^2} + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) \right\}$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{p^2} - \frac{x^2}{p^2} + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{p^2} - \frac{x^2}{p^2} + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{p^2} - \frac{x^2}{p^2} + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{p^2} - \frac{x^2}{p^2} + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{x^2}{p^2} \right) \right]$$

hoffentlich zu bitten, da er

$$u = \frac{1}{8\pi} \left[\frac{\cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta}{6} - 2\cos 3\theta \ln r + 2\theta \sin \theta \right]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{8\pi} \left[\frac{-\sin 3\theta + \sin 5\theta}{6} - 2\sin 3\theta \ln r + 2\theta \cos \theta + 3\sin \theta \right]$$

$\theta=0$	$u = \frac{1}{3} - 2\ln r$	$\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$	$u = \pi$	$\theta=\pi$	$u = -\frac{1}{3} + 2\ln r$
	$v = 0$		$v =$		$v = -2\pi$

$$u = 2\pi\theta \dots$$

$$v =$$

$\theta=0$	$u = 1 + 2\ln r$	$\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$	$u = -\pi + \pi = 0$	$\theta=\pi$	$u = -2\ln r - 1$
	$v = 0$		$v = -2\ln r - 1$		$v = 2\pi + 2\pi = 0$

$$u = -2\pi \frac{2\theta \sin \theta}{\pi} + \frac{2\cos \theta}{2}$$

$\theta=0$	$u = 2$	$\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$	$u = 0$	$\theta=\pi$	$u = -2$
	$v = 0$		$v = -2$		$v = -2$

$$u = -2\pi \frac{2\theta \cos \theta}{\pi} -$$

$\theta=0$	$u = 0$	$\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$	$u = 0$	$\theta=\pi$	$u = 0$
	$v = 0$		$v = 0$		$v = 0$

$$u = \frac{\cos \theta}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\pi}$$

$$\theta=0$$

$$u=1$$

$$v=0$$

$$\theta=\pi$$

$$u=-1$$

$$v=0$$

$$v = \frac{\sin \theta}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

(5)

$$n=2$$

$$(m=-1)$$

$$R = -k r^{-4}$$

69

$$R^2 - 2R[2\cos 2\theta - 1] = -5 + 4\cos 2\theta$$

$$R = 2\cos 2\theta - 1 \pm \sqrt{4\cos^2 2\theta - 4\cos 2\theta + 1 - 5 + 4\cos 2\theta}$$

$$\sqrt{4(\cos^2 2\theta - 1)} \text{ Compl.}$$

$$(m=-2) \quad R = -2k r^{-5}$$

$$R^2 - 2R[2\cos 3\theta - \cos \theta] = -5 + 4\cos 2\theta$$

$$R = 2(\cos 3\theta - \cos \theta) + \cos \theta$$

$$= -4\sin 2\theta \sin \theta + \cos \theta \pm \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$= \cancel{2\cos 2\theta}$$

$$R^2 - 2R[\nu \cos(r-m)\theta + 2\sin r\theta \sin m\theta] = -\nu^2 - 4\nu \sin^2 r\theta$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + \delta$$

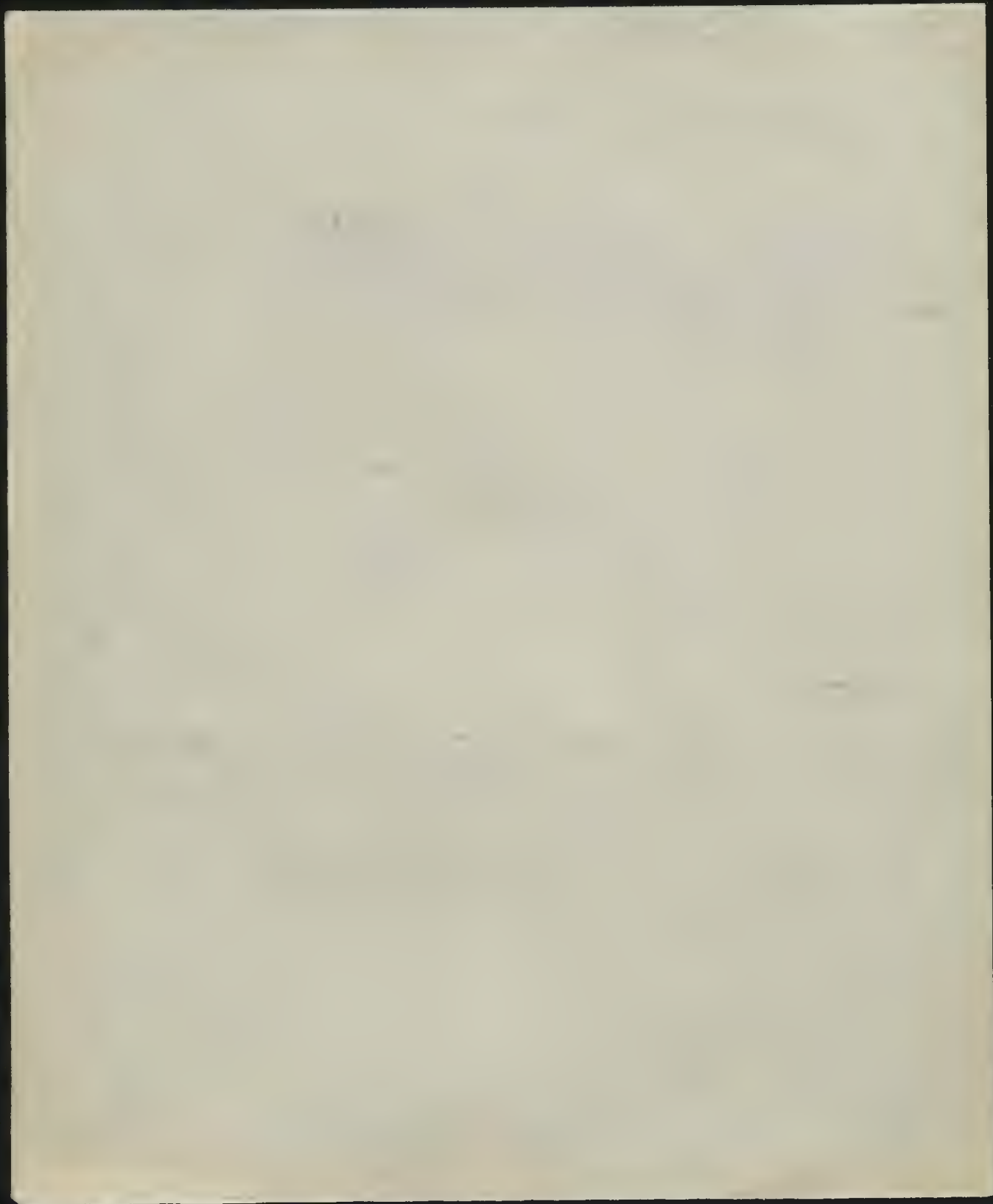
$$\sin(\alpha\theta) = \sin\left(\alpha\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\delta\right) = \sin\alpha\frac{\pi}{2} \cos\alpha\delta + \cos\alpha\frac{\pi}{2} \sin\alpha\delta$$

$$\alpha = 2p \text{ when } 2\alpha\delta = \alpha\delta \cdot (-1)^{p+1}$$

$$\nu - m = 4p \cdot 2(p-p)$$

$$\cos(r-m)\theta = \cos(r-m)\frac{\pi}{2} \cos(r-m)\delta + \sin(r-m)\frac{\pi}{2} \sin(r-m)\delta = (-1)^{p+1} \left(1 - \frac{(r-m)^2\delta^2}{2}\right)$$

$$R^2 - 2R\left[\frac{(-1)^{p+1}\nu}{\left(1 - \frac{(r-m)^2\delta^2}{2}\right)} + 2\nu\mu\delta^2(-1)^{p+1}\right] = -\nu^2 - 4\nu\nu^2\delta^2$$



$$\psi = \alpha f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$$

$$\text{Sym. } f(\alpha) = g(\alpha)$$

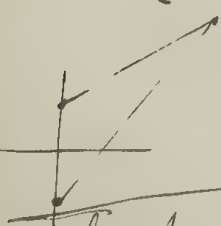
$$\psi = \cancel{\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)} (1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}) g(\alpha) + (1 + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}) g(\beta) = \alpha \left[\frac{g(\alpha)}{\alpha} + \frac{g(\beta)}{\beta} \right]$$

$$\psi = \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2-1} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2-1} + \dots$$

$$u = \frac{r}{r_1 r_2} \cos \left[\theta - \frac{1}{2}(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \right]$$

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha^2-1}$$

$$f'(\alpha) = -\frac{2\alpha}{(\alpha^2-1)^2}$$



$$f = \frac{1}{\alpha^2-1}$$

$$f' = -\frac{2\alpha}{(\alpha^2-1)^2}$$

$$u = \frac{r}{(r_1 r_2)^2} \cos \left[\theta - \frac{3}{2}(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \right]$$

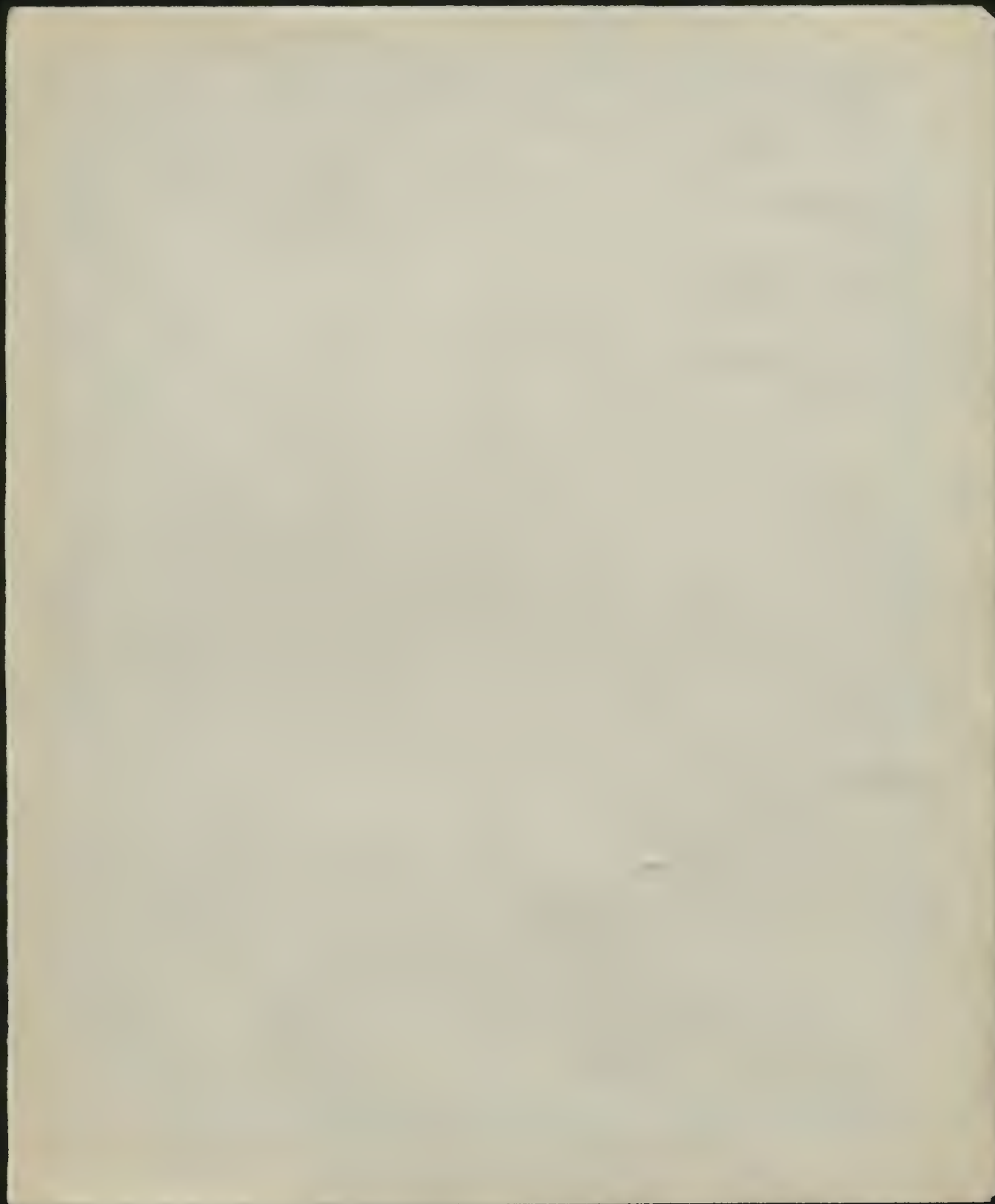
$$v = +\frac{1}{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = y \frac{r}{(r_1 r_2)^2} \cos \left[\theta - \frac{3}{2}(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \right]$$

$$u = f(\beta) + f(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) + \alpha f(\beta) + g'(\alpha) + g'(\beta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha^2-1} + \frac{1}{\beta^2-1} + -\frac{4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha^2-1)(\beta^2-1)} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{r_1 r_2} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) - \frac{4r^2}{(r_1 r_2)^2} \cos 2(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$$

$$\frac{f''(\alpha) - f''(\beta)}{2} = \frac{f''(\alpha) - f''(\beta)}{2} = \frac{f''(\alpha) - f''(\beta)}{2}$$



$$f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha^2}$$

$$\psi = \alpha\beta \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{1-\beta^2} \right) + g(\alpha, \beta)$$

63

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\beta}{1-\beta^2} + \beta \frac{(1+\alpha^2)}{(1-\alpha^2)^2} + g'(\alpha) = \frac{k\alpha}{1-\alpha^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha^2} + \alpha \frac{(1+\beta^2)}{(1-\beta^2)^2} + g'(\beta)$$

$$\frac{\alpha\beta}{(1-\alpha^2)(1-\beta^2)} + \alpha\beta \frac{(1+\alpha^2)(1+\beta^2)}{(1-\alpha^2)^2(1-\beta^2)^2} + k^2 \frac{\alpha\beta}{(1-\alpha^2)(1-\beta^2)}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} \left[\right.$$



$$u = \alpha f(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha)$$

$$\rho = \frac{f'(\alpha) + f'(\beta)}{c}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{c} \left[\cancel{f(\rho)} - f(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) - \alpha f(\beta) \right]$$

$$u = Rf \quad Jf$$

$$v = \left[f(\rho) + f(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) + \alpha f(\beta) \right]$$

$$v = -Jf \quad Rf$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}$$

$$u = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{pot. } \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}$$

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

$$v = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

$$u = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) \right] = -\frac{2r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos\theta \cos\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right]$$

$$v = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{2r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin\theta \sin\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{c} \left[\frac{f'(\alpha)}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{c} \left[\frac{\alpha f'}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}^3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right]$$

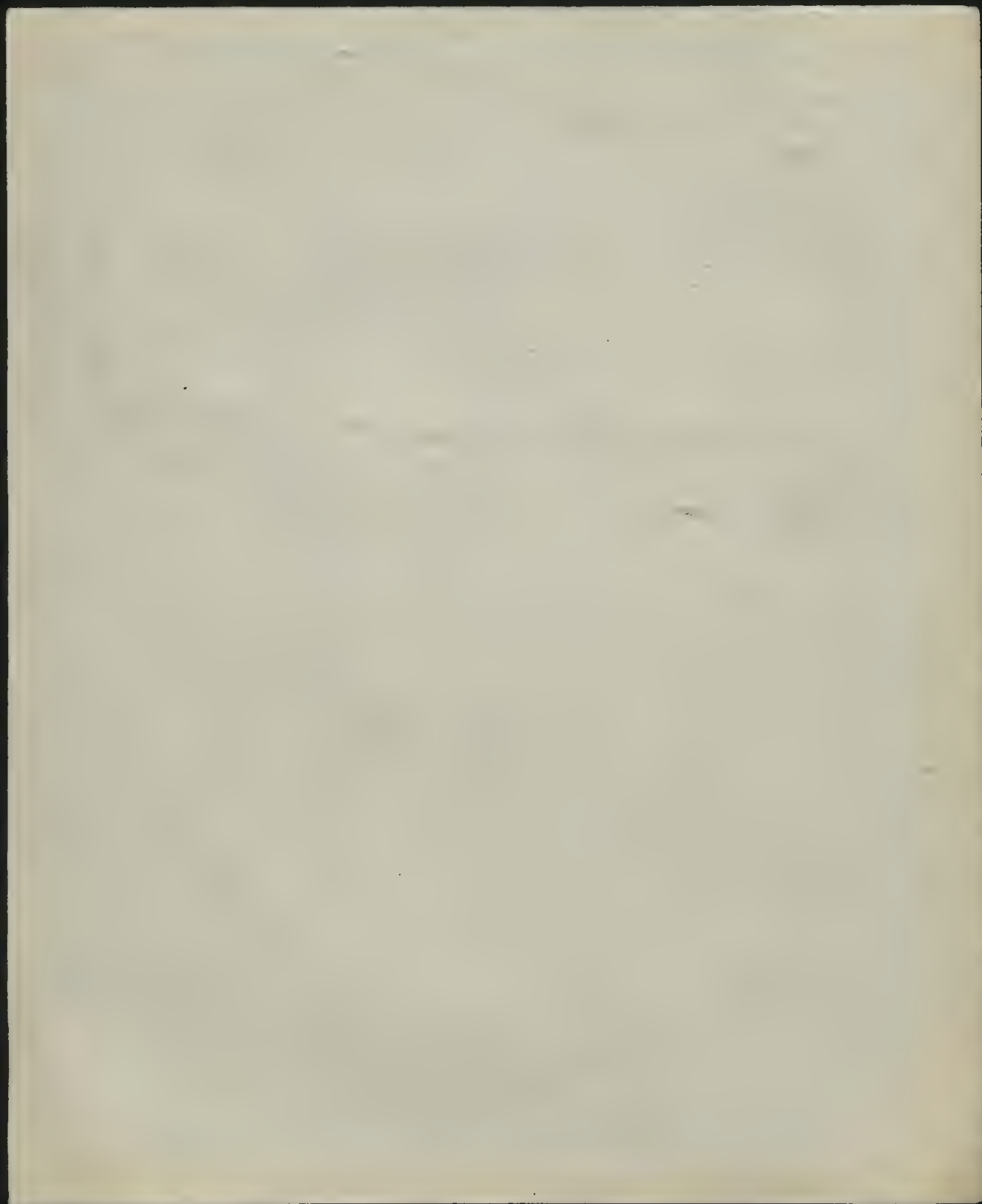
$$\frac{\delta u}{\delta \alpha} = \frac{1}{c} \left[\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}^3} - \frac{f'}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}^3} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}^3} + \frac{f'}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}^3}$$



$$r_1 = 2r \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = 2r \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta_1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 \theta_1}}$$



$$\log \frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha} = a + ib$$

$$\frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha} = e^a (\cos b + i \sin b) = \frac{1+x+iy}{1-x-iy} = \frac{(1+x+iy)(1-x+iy)}{(1-x)^2+y^2}$$

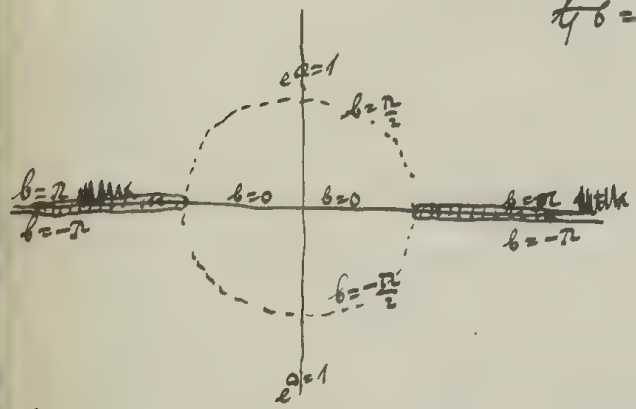
$$= \log \frac{r_2 e^{i\theta_2}}{r_1 e^{i\theta_1}} = \log \frac{r_2}{r_1} + i(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + i \cos \theta = \frac{1-x^2-y^2 + \cancel{2xy} + 2iy}{1-2x+x^2+y^2}$$

$$e^a \cos b = \frac{1-x^2-y^2}{(1-x)^2+y^2}$$

$$e^a \sin b = \frac{2y}{(1-x)^2+y^2}$$

$$e^a = \frac{\sqrt{(1-x^2-y^2)^2 + 4y^2}}{(1-x)^2+y^2}$$

$$\tan b = \frac{2y}{1-x^2-y^2} = \frac{2y}{1-r^2}$$



$$\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha}} = \frac{r}{r_1} \left[\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha}} + \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{1-\alpha}} = \frac{1}{r_1} \left(\cos \frac{\theta_1}{2} - r \frac{\theta_1}{2} \right) + \frac{r}{2r_1} \left[\cos\left(\theta - \frac{3\theta_1}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\theta - \frac{3\theta_1}{2}\right) \right]$$

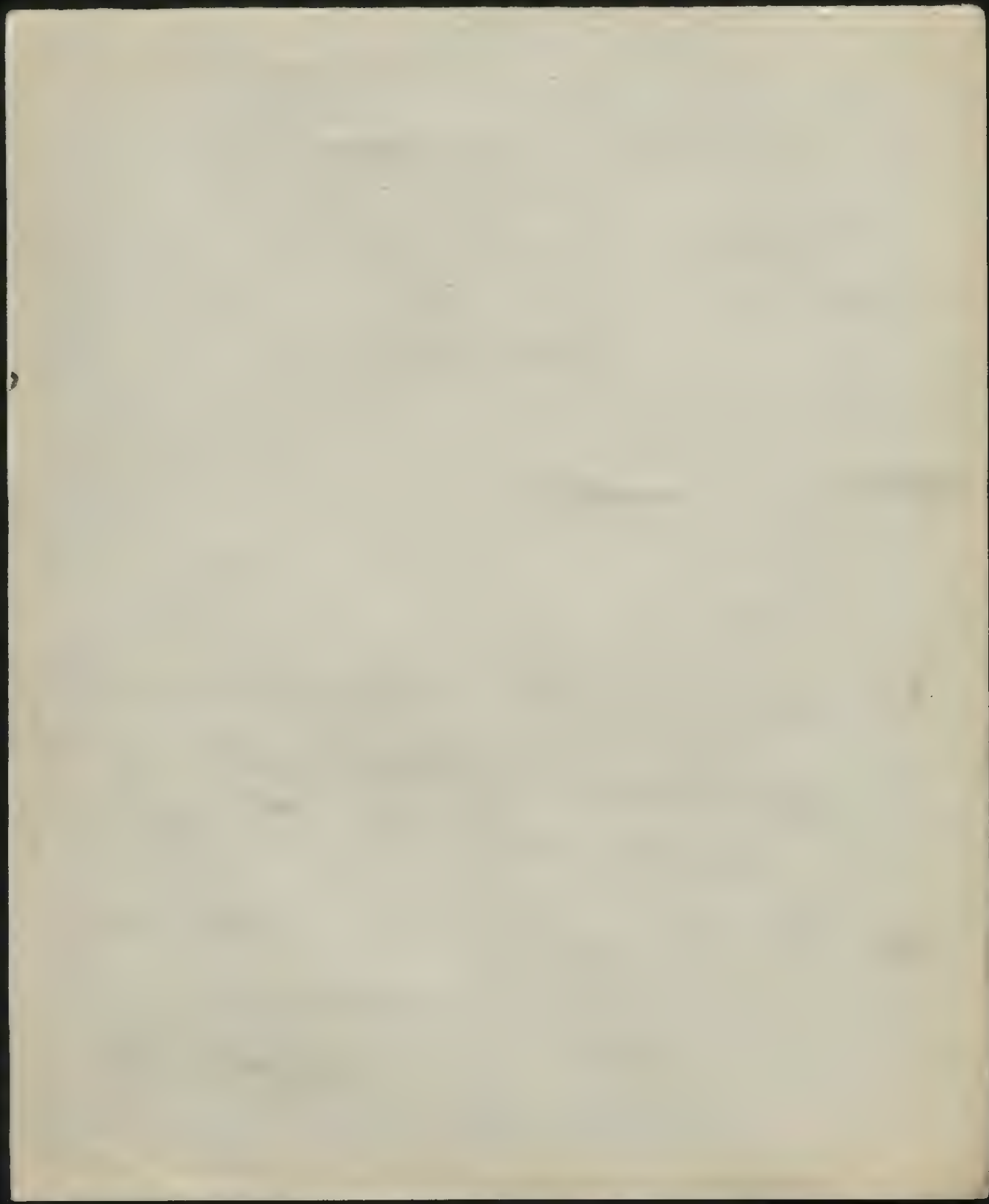
$$\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{r_1}} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\theta-\theta_1}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta-\theta_1}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\sqrt{\alpha(1-\alpha)} = \sqrt{r r_1} \left[\cos \frac{\theta+\theta_1}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta+\theta_1}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{r_1}{r}} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1-\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1-\theta}{2} \right] - \sqrt{\frac{r}{r_1}} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1-\theta}{2} - i \sin \frac{\theta_1-\theta}{2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\alpha \sqrt{1-\alpha} = r \sqrt{r_1} \left[\cos\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\sqrt{1-\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{1-\alpha}} = \sqrt{r_1} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1}{2} \right] - \frac{r}{2\sqrt{r_1}} \left[\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) \right]$$



$$(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^3$$

$$(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 (\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}})$$

$$-2 \sin \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}) = (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}) (a - b)$$

$$\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b} (a - b) (\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}})$$

$$-2 \sin \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

66

$$a + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2})$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$a(1 + \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2}) + \frac{ab^2}{a^2 + b^2} = a \frac{2a^2 + b^2 + b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = 2a$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{16}}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$a \frac{ab}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{b^3}{a^2 + b^2} = b$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \sin(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} (1 + \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{b}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3a - b}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}}{3 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} =$$

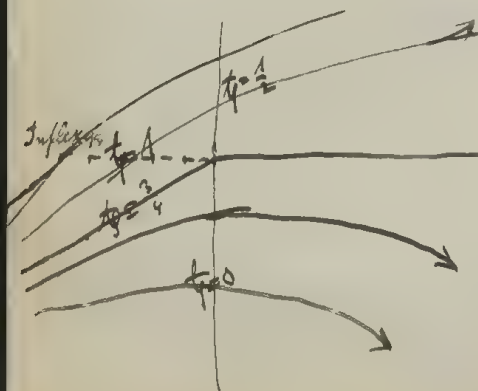
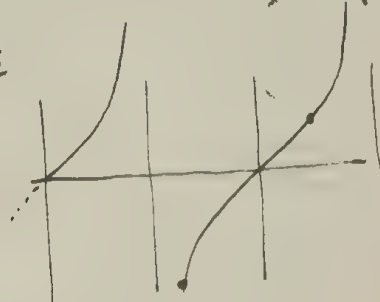
$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$-\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = -3$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{-6}{1 - 9} = \frac{3}{4}$$



$$(a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin \frac{\theta}{2}) \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2})}{1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2})} = \frac{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{2}}{1 + \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} + \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \theta + \sin \theta}{3 + \cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{(2 + \sin \theta) - (1 + \cos \theta)}{(2 + \cos \theta) + (1 + \sin \theta)}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \left\{ a^2 (1 + 3 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (a^2 + b^2) + 2ab \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) \right\}$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \left\{ a^2 (1 + 3 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) + 4ab \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right\}$$

$$u = -\frac{4r^2}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \sin\theta \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{r^4} \right) \right] - 4\sqrt{1-r^2} \sin\theta \left(\theta - \frac{\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^2} \right)$$

67

$$u = -4r \sin\theta \left[2 - \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{2r^4} \right] + 4 \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{r^2}$$

$$v = 4r \sin\theta \frac{\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^2} = 4 \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos\theta}{r}$$

$$u = 4 \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{r} = \frac{x^2 y^2}{r^4}$$

$$v = 4 \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos\theta}{r} = \frac{2xy^2}{r^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2}{r^4} - \frac{x^2}{r^4} - \frac{4xy^2}{r^6} + \frac{4xy^2}{r^6}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{r^2}$$



for:

$$u = \frac{x^2}{r^2}$$

$$v = \frac{y^3}{r^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{4xy^3}{r^6} + \frac{4xy^3}{r^6} - \frac{2xy}{r^4}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4c^2 \int_0^\varphi \frac{\sin^2\theta}{r} dx \, d\varphi &= 2c^2 \int (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= c^2 (2\theta - \sin 2\theta) \\ &= c^2 \left[\frac{\pi}{2} (1 - 2\varphi) - \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - 2\varphi) \right] \\ &= c^2 (\pi - 2\varphi - \pi + 2\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

$$u = \frac{4xy^2}{r^4} - 4\sqrt{1-r^2}$$

$$\int_0^1 u \, dx = -4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = -4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\varphi \, d\varphi = -\pi$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} \left[a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) + b \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$a (1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) + b \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2} \left[a \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$a \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\psi = \sqrt{2}^3 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \left[\frac{b}{3} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$\psi = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{v}{u} = \tan(\theta - \alpha) = \tan \theta$$



$$\frac{(a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{a \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + (a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \theta}$$

$$[a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}] \underbrace{[\cos \theta - 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}]}_{-1} = 2a \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$b \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = -3a \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$a \tan \frac{\theta}{2} - b = -\frac{b}{3} - b$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{b}{3a} - \frac{3a}{b}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(1 - \cos \theta)}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y \sqrt{2-x}) = y \frac{(\cos \theta - 1)}{\sqrt{2-x}} = \frac{-\sin \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

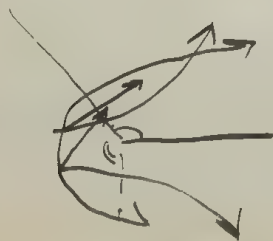
$$\sqrt{2-x} + \frac{y^2}{2 \sqrt{2-x}} = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$(\sqrt{2-x})^3 = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2-x} \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{2} - 1}{\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \frac{(\cos \theta - 1)}{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{a}{b}$$



$$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right)$$

608

$$= f(x) + f(y) + \alpha f(y) + \beta f(x) \quad \parallel \quad \frac{1}{i} [f(y) - f(x) + \beta f(y) - \alpha f(y)]$$

$$g(x) + g(y) = \frac{1}{2} (g(x) + g(y))$$

$$f(x) + \alpha f(y) \quad \text{and}$$

$$\frac{f(x+iy) + f(x-iy)}{x+iy} + f(x-iy)$$

$$f(y) + \beta f(x) \quad \text{and}$$

$$2 f(y) + \beta f(x) = \alpha M + y N = r [M \cos \theta - N \sin \theta]$$

$$f(x) = M + iN$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$x f(x) + f(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x f(x)]$$

$$x f(x) = c$$

$$f(x) = \frac{c}{x}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c^2 - b^2 c^2}}{i} \right) - y \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 c^2 - b^2 c^2}} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 c^2 - b^2 c^2}} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_1 a_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - y \frac{a}{\sqrt{a_1 a_2}} \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{a}{\sqrt{a_1 a_2}} \cdot \frac{c^2 \cos \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} = -\frac{c^2 \cos \theta \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\psi = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = 2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$u =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot 2 = 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\lambda^2-1} + \frac{a^2}{\lambda^2} = b^2 \quad \therefore \frac{x^2\lambda^2 + 2x^2\lambda^2 - 2^2}{\lambda^2} = \cancel{\lambda^2}(\lambda^2 - \lambda^2)$$

$$\lambda^4 - \lambda^2(1 + \frac{x^2+2^2}{\lambda^2}) + \frac{a^2}{\lambda^2} = 0$$

$$p^2 q^2 = \frac{a^2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$x = h p q$$

$$p^2 + q^2 = 1 + \frac{x^2+2^2}{\lambda^2} = 1 + \frac{a^2}{\lambda^2} + p^2 q^2$$

$$x = h \sqrt{p^2 + q^2 - 1 - p^2 q^2} = i h \sqrt{(1-p^2)(1-q^2)}$$

~~h = 2\pi~~

$$h^2(\lambda^2 - 1) = a^2$$

$$h^2 \lambda^2 = -b^2$$

$$\underbrace{-h^2}_{=c^2} = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{b}{c} = q$$

$$x = c + \xi = i h + \xi$$

$$x^2 = -h^2 + 2i h \xi + \xi^2$$

$$x^2 = c^2 + 2c\xi + \xi^2$$

$$\frac{p^2}{q^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{c^2 + 2c\xi + \xi^2 + 2^2}{c^2} \right] \pm \sqrt{\dots}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \left(1 + \frac{2\xi}{c} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2^2}{c^2} \right) \right] \pm$$

$$\frac{p^2}{q^2} = - \left(\frac{\xi}{c} + \frac{2^2}{2c^2} \right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\xi}{c} + \frac{2^2}{2c^2} \right)^2 + \frac{2^2}{c^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2^2}{c^2} + \frac{9 \cdot 2^2}{c^3} + \frac{2^4}{4c^4}}$$

$$\frac{p^2}{q^2} = - \frac{\xi}{c} \pm \frac{2}{c}$$

$$p^2 = x - q$$

$$q = 1 \text{ da weitere Schritte}$$

$$q^2 = \left[1 + \frac{\xi}{2} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2^2}{2h^2} \right] \left\{ 1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2^2}{h^2} \right)^2} \right\}$$

$$\psi = (r - r \cos \theta)^{3/2} = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{p}^3$$

$$\sqrt{r - r \cos \theta} = q h^{2/3}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{2^2}{\lambda^2} = -c^2$$

$$x^2 \lambda^2 + 2^2 \lambda^2 - 2^2 = -c^2 \lambda^2 (\lambda^2 - 1)$$

$$\lambda^4 + \lambda^2 \left(\frac{x^2 + 2^2 - c^2}{c^2} \right) = \frac{2^2}{c^2}$$

$$p^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(-1 + \frac{x^2 + 2^2}{c^2} \right) \left[1 \pm \left(1 - \frac{2^2}{h^2} \right) \right]$$

$$x = c + \xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(-1 + 1 + \frac{2\xi}{c} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2^2}{c^2} \right) \left[1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{2^2}{h^2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\xi}{c} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2^2}{2c^2} \right] \left[1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2^2}{h^2} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\xi}{c} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2^2}{2c^2} \right] \frac{2^2}{\left(\xi^2 + \left(\frac{\xi^2 + 2^2}{c} \right) \xi + \dots \right)}$$

$$q^2 = \frac{2^4}{3\xi} \quad p^2 = \frac{h^2 + x^2 + 2^2}{2h^2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{2^2}{h^2} \right)^2 - \frac{2^4}{h^2}}$$

$$x = h \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 1} + \xi$$

$$x^2 =$$

$$\omega = -h^2 (1 - q^2) \left(1 - \frac{2^2}{h^2 q^2} \right) =$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(\cosh \varphi)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\sinh \varphi)^2} = 1 = \frac{x^2}{\sinh^2 \varphi + 1} + \frac{y^2}{\sinh^2 \varphi}$$

70

$$\frac{2x^2 \sinh \varphi}{\cosh^3 \varphi} + \frac{2y^2 \cosh \varphi}{\sinh^3 \varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{dy} + \frac{2y}{\sinh^2 \varphi} = 0 \quad x=0$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{\sinh \varphi}{y \cosh \varphi} = \frac{1}{\cosh \varphi \sinh \varphi}$$

$$\frac{\frac{2 + 2 + 2}{x^2 - 1x^2}}{1} = \frac{\frac{2 + 2}{1x - 1x}}{1} = 11X$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{1} = \sqrt{5 - 11} = \sqrt{X}$$

$$\frac{2}{1x - 1x} = 1 = X \left(\frac{2}{e + e} \right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{1 + 1} + \sqrt{1 + 1} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{2}{1x - 1x} = 2$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} +$$

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} \right]^2 =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} +$$

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} \right) (1, -x) - \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} \right) (1, +x) \right\}^2$$

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} \right]^2 = \sqrt{5 - 11}$$

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} \right]^2 = \sqrt{5 - 11}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - 1} = \sqrt{5 - 11}$$

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} \right]^2 - \left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} \right]^2 =$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} \right)^2 + \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} \right\}$$

$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x} dx = x \arcsin \frac{x}{2} - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \underline{x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \arcsin x - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$4(H-G) = \frac{(x+iy)}{2} \arcsin \frac{x+iy}{2} + i \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x+iy}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{2}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= (x+iy)(\xi+i\eta) + i \sqrt{1+x^2-y^2+2ixy}$$

$$= x\xi - y\eta + i(y\xi + x\eta) + \sqrt{R} e^{i\theta} = \sqrt{R} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$4R(H-G) = x\xi - y\eta - \sqrt{\frac{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2 - 10x^2y^2 R \cos \theta}{2}} = 2xy$$

$R \cos \theta = 1+x^2-y^2$ $\sqrt{1-\cos \theta}$

$$N_{\frac{1}{2}} G = +3H \quad y=0 = 0$$

$$y_{y=0} = \frac{x\xi}{4} - \frac{x\xi}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2)} + 4xy - (1+x^2) \right]}$$

$$= 0$$

$$= \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$x+iy = \cosh(\xi+i\eta)$$

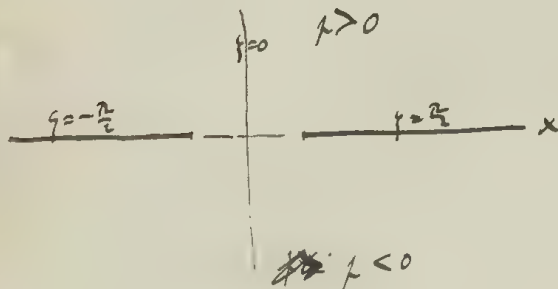
$$y = \sinh \eta \cosh \xi$$

$$x = \cosh \eta \cosh \xi$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\cosh^2 \eta} + \frac{y^2}{\sinh^2 \eta} = 1$$

$$\frac{y^2}{\sinh^2 \eta} - \frac{x^2}{\cosh^2 \eta} = 1$$

η



$$y=0 \quad u=0$$

$$v = x R(H'-S') \Big|_{y=0} + 2 R H' \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$x+iy = \cosh(\xi+i\eta)$$

$$= \frac{e^{\xi+i\eta} + e^{-\xi-i\eta}}{2}$$

$$= e^{\xi} (\cosh \eta + i \sinh \eta)$$

$$= e^{\xi} (\cosh \eta + i \sinh \eta)$$

$$= i \sinh \eta \frac{e^{\xi} - e^{-\xi}}{2} = \sinh \eta \frac{e^{\xi} + e^{-\xi}}{2}$$

$$\xi+i\eta = \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{x+iy}{i}$$

$$= 4(H'-S')(x+iy)$$

$$y=0 \quad 4R(H'-S')(x) = \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{x}{i}$$

$$4(H'-S')x = \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{x}{i}$$

$$z = 2e^{i\theta}$$

$$4(H'-S')(x+iy) = \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{x+iy}{i}$$

$$= \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{x}{i}$$

$$x = i \sinh \frac{R(H'-S')(x)}{i} \cosh \frac{R(H'-S')(x)}{i}$$

$$x = \cosh \frac{R(H'-S')(x)}{i} \sinh \frac{R(H'-S')(x)}{i}$$

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} \left(\frac{x}{i} \right) = R + iJ$$

$$\frac{x}{i} = \sinh(R+iJ)$$

$$x+iy =$$

$$x = -\cosh J \sinh R$$

$$y = -\sinh J \cosh R$$

$$v = \frac{x}{i} + 2R H' \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{\sinh^2 \eta} - \frac{x^2}{\cosh^2 \eta} = 1$$

$$R(H'-S') = \frac{\xi}{2}$$

$$(x+iy)(\xi+i\theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\cancel{\log 2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + \log 2 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2}$$

$$+ \cancel{\log 2} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} - \log 2 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} - \log 2 - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} - \log 2 = 0$$

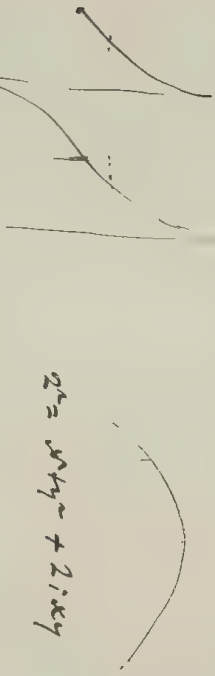
$$- \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} - \log 2 + \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \log 2 \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} u = \log y \\ v = -x \log y \end{matrix}$$

$$x=0 \quad y=0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\log y \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-x \log y \right) = \frac{1}{y} - x \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1-x}{y}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-x \log y \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\log y \right) = -\log y - x \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1-x}{y}$$



$$x^2 = \log y + 2 \log x$$

$$u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\log y \right) = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$x = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-x \log y \right) = \frac{1}{y} - x \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1-x}{y}$$

$$y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y}$$

$$-\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{x}{1+x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$\sin \theta \cos \theta = \sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta = 0$$

$$a e^{-\alpha x} \sin \ln \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) + b e^{-\alpha(l-x)} \sin \ln \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right) = \sin \ln \frac{t}{\tau} (a e^{-\alpha x} \cos \frac{x}{\lambda} + b e^{-\alpha(l-x)} \cos \frac{l-x}{\lambda})$$

$$- \cos \ln \frac{t}{\tau} (a \sin \frac{x}{\lambda} + b \sin \frac{l-x}{\lambda})$$

$$J^2 = \left[a e^{-\alpha x} \cos \frac{x}{\lambda} + b e^{-\alpha(l-x)} \cos \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right]^2 + \left[a e^{-\alpha x} \sin \frac{x}{\lambda} + b e^{-\alpha(l-x)} \sin \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right]^2 =$$

$$= a^2 e^{-2\alpha x} + b^2 e^{-2\alpha(l-x)} + 2ab e^{-\alpha l} \underbrace{\left(\cos \frac{x}{\lambda} \cos \frac{l-x}{\lambda} + \sin \frac{x}{\lambda} \sin \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right)}_{\cos \frac{2x-l}{\lambda}}$$

is particularly good $\cos \frac{2x-l}{\lambda} = \pm 1$

$$J^2 = \left[a e^{-\alpha x} \pm b e^{-\alpha(l-x)} \right]^2$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha(l-x)}} = e^{-\alpha(l-2x)}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} = e^{-\alpha(l-2x)}$$

$$\ln \frac{a}{b} = \ln r_1 - \ln r_2 = -\alpha(l-2x)$$

$$= \ln r_2 - \ln r_1 = -\alpha(l-2x)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\ln r_1 - \ln r_2 - \ln r_3 + \ln r_4}{\ln(r_1 - r_2) - \ln(r_3 - r_4)}$$

$$= \frac{\ln \frac{r_1 r_4}{r_2 r_3}}{\ln \frac{r_1 - r_2}{r_3 - r_4}}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = -\rho \nabla^2 \phi - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = -\rho \nabla^2 \phi + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = +i \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

$$\phi = e^{i(\omega t - kx)}$$

$$-\omega^2 = -k^2 + i \frac{\omega}{\rho_0} \omega^2$$

$$\beta = \omega + i k$$

$$+\alpha^2 = +\alpha^2 [\omega^2 - k^2] + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \omega k$$

$$0 = -2\alpha^2 \omega k + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \omega^2 - \omega^2$$

$$\alpha^2 = \alpha^2 (\omega^2 - k^2) + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \omega^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}{(x+i0)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}{(x+i0)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}{(x+i0)^2} dx$$

$$= 4\pi \omega^2 \omega^2$$

$$\omega \omega \omega^2 = \omega \omega \omega^2$$

$$2\omega \omega \omega^2 - 2\omega \omega^2$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \omega - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \omega \right] \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \omega =$$

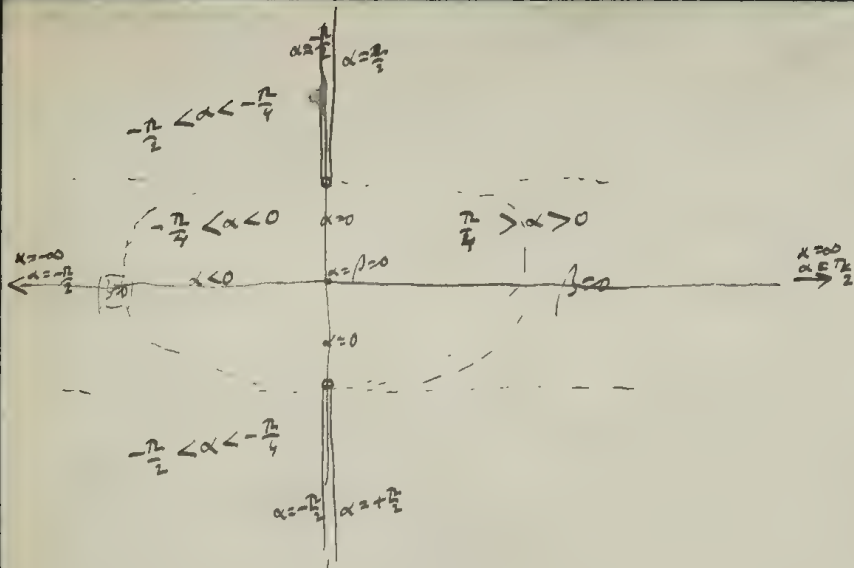
$$-2\omega \omega \omega^2 \omega^2 - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \omega \omega^2 + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \omega \omega^2$$

$$-2\omega \omega \omega^2 \omega^2 - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \omega \omega^2 - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \omega \omega^2$$

$$\omega \omega \omega^2 + \omega \omega \omega^2$$

$$-2\omega \omega \omega^2 \omega^2 - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \omega \omega^2 - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \omega \omega \omega^2$$

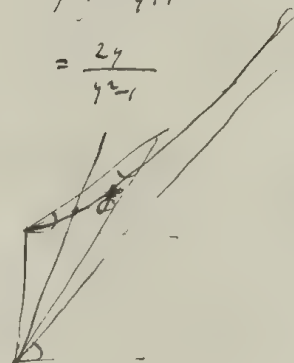
$$\omega \omega \omega^2 \omega \omega$$



$$1-y-1-y$$

$$-\frac{1}{1-y} + \frac{1}{1+y} = \frac{1-2y}{1-y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y-1} + \frac{1}{y+1} = \frac{2y}{y^2-1}$$



$$\theta_1 - \theta_2 = \pi$$

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$x=0$		$y=0$
$\theta_1, \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$	
$u = \frac{2y}{y^2-1}$	$u = -\frac{2x}{x^2-1}$	$u = 0$
$v = \frac{2x}{x^2-1}$	$v = -\frac{2y}{y^2-1}$	$v = \frac{2x \ln 2\theta}{x_1 x_2} + \arctan x - \frac{\ln \theta}{x_1}$
$v = \frac{\pi}{2}$		$\frac{x}{x^2+1}$

$$\frac{y=0}{u=0}$$

$$v =$$

$$\frac{2x^3}{(x^2+1)^2} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} = -\frac{2}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$(2+i)^2 - (2-i)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{y+1} - \frac{1}{y-1} = \frac{y-1-y-1}{y^2-1}$$

$$\frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (3 + \cos \theta)$$

$$v = \sqrt{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (3 + \cos \theta) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (3 + \cos \theta) - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left\{ 3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 3 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right\}$$

$$+ \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \theta (\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$3 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \theta - 3 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 3 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \theta + 5 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \theta - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^4 \theta +$$

$$+ 6 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^4 \theta - 2 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^4 \theta + \sin^5 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= -2 \sin^3 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + 4 \sin^3 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= 2 \sin^3 \theta [1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta] + \cos^2 \theta - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = \cos 2\alpha$$

$$= 2 \sin^3 \alpha \cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha = \cos 2\alpha [2 \sin^3 \alpha \cos 2\alpha + 1 - 2 \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha]$$

$$= \cos 2\alpha [2 \sin^3 \alpha \cos 2\alpha - \cos 2\alpha - 2(1 + \cos 2\alpha)]$$

$$= \cos^2 2\alpha - 2 - 2 \cos 2\alpha$$

$$2 + 2 \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta = 3 + (1 - \cos \theta)^2$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{\theta}{2}} [3 + \cos \theta] = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{2}} [3 + \frac{x}{2}]$$

$$u = \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2}} [3 + \frac{x}{2}]$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2}} \cdot \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{x}{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2-x}} (3 + \frac{x}{2}) + \sqrt{2-x} (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2^3})$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{y}{2}}{\sqrt{2-x}} \cdot \frac{y}{2} + \sqrt{2-x} (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2^3})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} \left[\frac{2x}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + 2 \frac{(2-x)}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{2x-2}{2} + \frac{2x-2}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{x}{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2-x}} \cdot \frac{y}{2} - \sqrt{2-x} \frac{xy}{2^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{y}{2}}{\sqrt{2-x}} (3 + \frac{x}{2}) - \sqrt{2-x} \frac{xy}{2^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} \left[\frac{xy}{2} - \frac{y}{2} - \frac{3y}{2} - \frac{xy}{2} \right] = -\frac{2y}{2\sqrt{2-x}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= -2 \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2}} = +\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}$$

is not zero

By the chain rule, it is not zero

$$\int \frac{u}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u}{x} dx$$

$$\cancel{\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x}}} u = -\sqrt{2} \left[\frac{y}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 5 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$v = \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{x}{2} - 1 \right] \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad = 1 + \cos \theta$$

$$u = -\sqrt{2} \left[2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + 5 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = -\sqrt{2} \left[2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + 5 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = -\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \left[2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 5 \right] =$$

$$\cancel{u = \frac{y}{2\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2-x} \sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{2-x}} = \sqrt{x+2}$$

$$u = -\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2}}$$

$$v = -\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2-x} \sqrt{x+2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{(2-x)(2+x)}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2-x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{2+x}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)\sqrt{2+x} + \frac{y}{2}\sqrt{2-x}}{2\sqrt{2-x}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - 1}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} + \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} \right) = 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = 0$$

$$u = -\frac{y}{2\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \cancel{u} = -\frac{y}{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} y \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$v = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2}} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[+\frac{y}{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2+x} - \frac{y}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{\frac{x}{2}+1}{\sqrt{2+x}} \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{y}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[-\frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2+x} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{y}{\sqrt{2+x}} \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{y}{\sqrt{2+x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2+x}}{2\sqrt{2}} y + \frac{xy}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2+x}} \right] = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2+x}} \left[-y(2+x) + xy \right]$$

$$= \frac{-x}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{y}{2\sqrt{2+x}}$$

$$u = \frac{y^2}{z^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{z^6}$$

$$v = \frac{4y^3x}{z^6}$$



$$u = \frac{y^2(y^2 - 3x^2)}{z^6}$$

75

$$u = \frac{2xy}{z^4} - \frac{4x^3y}{z^6}$$

$$v = \frac{4y^2}{z^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{z^6}$$



$$u = \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{z^2} - \frac{4 z^3 \theta \cos \theta}{z^2}$$

$$v = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{z^2} - \frac{4 z^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{z^4}$$

$$v_n = u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos^3 \theta + \sin^5 \theta}{z^2} - \frac{8 \sin^3 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \cancel{4 \sin^5 \theta}}{z^2} \quad d\theta$$

$$\frac{1-i}{4} z = 2y z = 2y z + i \theta$$

$$y = -4\theta$$

$$x + iy$$

$$u =$$

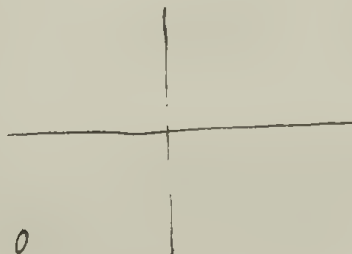
$$u = +2y \frac{\theta}{z} + \frac{1}{z} + Rf$$

$$v = -2x \frac{\theta}{z} + 2y - If$$

$$\theta = 0: \quad u = 0 \\ v = 0$$

$$\theta = 2\pi \quad u = 0 \\ v = -4\pi x$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}: \quad u = \pi y \\ v = y$$



$$u = 2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} y$$

$$v = -2\phi = 2x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin \theta_1}{r_1} - \frac{\sin \theta_2}{r_2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{2 \operatorname{arctanh} 2y}{\operatorname{arctanh} 2y + \operatorname{arctanh} 2x}$$

$$\operatorname{arctanh} \frac{2}{x+iy} = \alpha + i\beta$$

$$\frac{1}{1+2^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}$$

$$\rho = 4 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}$$

$$\phi = -4 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho}$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{arctanh} \rho}{\operatorname{arctanh} \rho}$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\rho} = \frac{1}{1-\rho^2}$$

$$= 1 - \rho^2$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{dy} = \frac{1}{1-\rho^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2-y^2+2ixy}$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} = \frac{1+x^2-y^2}{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 - 4xy^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy}{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 - 4xy^2}$$



$$x=0: u=0$$

$$v = -2\phi$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$-2\phi = -\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}$$

$$y=0$$

$$u=0$$

$$v=0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho}$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{arctanh} \rho}{\operatorname{arctanh} \rho}$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\rho} = \frac{1}{1-\rho^2}$$

$$= 1 - \rho^2$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{dy} = -\frac{1}{y^2-1}$$

$$v = -2 \operatorname{arctanh} y - \frac{1}{1-y} - \frac{1}{1+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{2}{1+y^2} + \frac{2y}{1-y^2} = 2 \frac{-1+y}{1-y^2} = -\frac{2}{1+y}$$

when $v < 0$

$$v = -2 \operatorname{arctanh} y - \frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y+1}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{y^2-1} - \frac{2y}{y^2-1} = 2 \frac{1-y}{y^2-1} = -\frac{2}{1+y}$$

$$u = - \sqrt{\frac{r-x}{2}}$$

$$v = + \sqrt{\frac{r+x}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\frac{x}{2} - 1}{\sqrt{r-x}} - \frac{\frac{y}{2}}{\sqrt{r+x}} \right]$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[-\sqrt{r-x} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{r+x}} \right] = \frac{x - 2y}{2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{r+x}}$$

$$= \frac{y}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{r+x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{2} \left[\left(\frac{r-x}{2} \right)^3 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{r^2} \sqrt{\frac{r-x}{2}} \right] \frac{x-1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{r-x} (r-x)}{\sqrt{8} \cdot r^2} \left[-\frac{x}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{2^3} \left[\frac{(r+x)(r-x)^2}{8} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r^2 \sqrt{8}} \frac{\frac{y}{2} (r-x)^2 + 2(r^2-x)^2}{\sqrt{(r+x)(r-x)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{y}{8r^3} \frac{(r+x)(r-x)^2 - \frac{1}{2} r [\frac{y}{2} (r-x) + 2(r+x)]}{\sqrt{(r+x)(r-x)^2}}$$

$$2r^2 - 2x^2 - r(3r+x) = \frac{-r^2 - rx - 2x^2}{2\sqrt{r+x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^3 \sqrt{8}} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{r-x} (r-x) \left[x + \frac{3}{2r} \right] 2\sqrt{r+x} + (r^2 + rx + 2x^2) y}{2\sqrt{r+x}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1-x}{2} = \frac{1-x}{2}$$

$$\frac{1-x}{2}$$

$$\frac{1-x}{2} = \frac{1-x}{2} = \frac{1-x}{2} = \frac{1-x}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x}{2} \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos \theta \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} + 3 \sin \theta \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{y}{2} \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sqrt{2} \left[2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos \theta \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \left[2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[2 \cos \theta \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} - 4 \sin \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \right.$$

$$\left. - 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta + \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos \theta \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2 \cos \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x}{2} \left[2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] + \frac{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \left[2 \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} - 4 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \cos \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta + \cos \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta + \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta \right.$$

$$\left. - \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta + \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta \right\}$$

$$\cos \theta \left\{ 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right\} + \cos \theta$$

~~4/2~~

$$\sin \theta = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$\cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{4}{2^3} \quad \left| \cos \theta = \frac{4}{2} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{4}{2^2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$-\cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = -\frac{4}{2^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{4}{2^2}$$

Pythagoras

~~4-2-2~~

77

$$H = -\frac{1}{8} \left\{ x \operatorname{arcsinh} 2 - \sqrt{1+x^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ (x+iy)(x-iy) - \sqrt{1+(x+iy)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ x^2 + y^2 + i(xy-xy) - \sqrt{1+x^2-y^2+2ixy} \right\}$$

$R e^{i\theta}$

$$= \sqrt{R} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{R} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \theta}{2}} + i \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \theta}{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} + 1+x^2-y^2 \right]} + i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} - (1+x^2-y^2) \right]}$$

$$u = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{4} - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} + 1+x^2-y^2 \right]}$$

$-\frac{y^2}{2} \quad \quad \quad \sqrt{R} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$

$$v = \frac{xy + ix}{4} - \frac{xy - ix}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} - (1+x^2-y^2) \right]}$$

$\frac{ix}{2} \quad \quad \quad \sqrt{R} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$

$x=0$ $\frac{dy}{dx} < 1$
 $\sqrt{1-y^2}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} > 1$
 respect $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(-1-y^2+1-y^2)} = 0$

$y < 1$
 $= \frac{1}{2} [(1-y^2) - (1-y^2)] = 0$
 $y > 1$
 $v = \frac{1}{2} y^2 - 1$

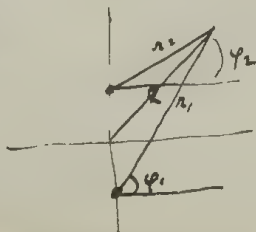
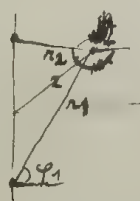
$$\sqrt{z^2+1} = \sqrt{z+i} \sqrt{z-i} = \sqrt{r_1} (\cos \frac{\phi_1}{2} + i \sin \frac{\phi_1}{2}) \sqrt{r_2} (\cos \frac{\phi_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\phi_2}{2})$$

$$= \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left\{ \left[\cos \frac{\phi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\phi_2}{2} - \sin \frac{\phi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\phi_2}{2} \right] + i \left[\sin \frac{\phi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\phi_2}{2} + \cos \frac{\phi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\phi_2}{2} \right] \right\}$$

$$R(\sqrt{z^2+1}) \Big|_{y < 1}^{x=0} = \sqrt{\frac{r_1 r_2}{2}}$$

$$y > 1 = -\sqrt{\frac{r_1 r_2}{2}}$$

$$I(\sqrt{z^2+1}) \Big|_{x=0} = 0$$



$$\int i \arcsin \frac{x+iy}{2}$$

$$F = \int i \arcsin \frac{z}{2} dz = \int \arcsin \frac{z}{2} d\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{z}{2} \cdot \frac{z}{2} - \int \frac{z}{2} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1+z^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{z}{2} \arcsin \frac{z}{2} - \sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$R F = R \left\{ 2(p-i\xi) - \sqrt{1+z^2} \right\} = x\rho + y\xi - R\sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$J = -x\xi + \rho y - J\sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$f = \frac{F}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{x\rho}{2} - \frac{1}{2} R\sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$v = x\xi - \frac{\rho y}{2} + \frac{1}{2} J\sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ -\frac{\rho y}{2} \end{array} \right\} = 0$$

$$\frac{e^{p-i\xi} - e^{-p+i\xi}}{2} = \frac{e^{p(u\xi - i\rho y)} - e^{-p(u\xi + i\rho y)}}{2} = \frac{e^{p(u\xi - i\rho y)} - i\rho y \frac{e^{p(u\xi - i\rho y)}}{2}}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f = 0 \quad X$$

$$y = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x + iy = \sinh(\rho + i\theta)$$

$$x = \sinh \rho \cos \theta$$

$$y = \sinh \rho \sin \theta$$

$$\rho + i\theta = \operatorname{arcsinh}(x + iy)$$

$$\partial X' = \operatorname{arcsinh}$$

$$2X' = H' - S'$$

$$H - S = \frac{1}{4} \int \operatorname{arcsinh} 2 \, dz$$

$$\int \operatorname{arcsinh} 2 \, dz = F(2)$$

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} 2 = F'(2)$$

$$z = \sinh[F'(z)] = \frac{e^{F(z)} - e^{-F(z)}}{2}$$

$$z = \Phi[\operatorname{arcsinh} 2]$$

$$1 = \operatorname{arcsinh} 2 \cdot \Phi'[\operatorname{arcsinh} 2]$$

$$\frac{d}{dF}[\Phi(F)] = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arcsinh} 2} = \frac{2}{e^F - e^{-F}} = \frac{2}{e^F - e^{-F}}$$

$$\left[\frac{e^F - e^{-F}}{2} \right] \cdot \Phi' = 2 \, dF$$

$$e^F + e^{-F} = 2F + \text{const}$$

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} 2 = \frac{dF}{d\Phi} = \frac{dF}{dz}$$

$$z = \sinh \frac{dF}{dz}$$

$$\int \operatorname{arcsinh} x = x \operatorname{arcsinh} x + \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$F(2) = i \int \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{z}{i} \, dz = \int \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{z}{i} \, dz$$

$$= -\frac{z}{2} \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{z}{i} + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{z}{i}\right)^2} = z \operatorname{arcsinh} z - \sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2x^3} - \frac{3x^2}{2x^5} = -\frac{9x^2}{2x^5} + \frac{15x^4}{2x^7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2x^3} - \frac{3x^2}{2x^5} = -\frac{3x^2}{2x^5} + \frac{15x^4}{2x^7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2x^3} - \frac{3x^2}{2x^5} = -\frac{3x^2}{2x^5} + \frac{15x^4}{2x^7}$$

$$-\frac{3x}{2x^5} - \frac{6x}{2x^5} + \frac{15x^3}{2x^7}$$

$$-\frac{9x}{2x^5} + \frac{15x^3}{2x^7}$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{x^3}{2x^5} = \frac{3x^2}{2x^5} - \frac{15x^4}{2x^7} - \frac{5x^3}{2x^7}$$

$$\frac{6x}{2x^5} - \frac{15x^3}{2x^7} - \frac{20x^3}{2x^7} + \frac{35x^5}{2x^9}$$

$$-\frac{5x^3}{2x^7}$$

$$+ \frac{35x^3}{2x^7}$$

$$= \frac{6x}{2x^5} - \frac{10x^3}{2x^7}$$

$$-\frac{5x^3}{2x^7}$$

$$+ \frac{35x^3}{2x^7}$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{x^4}{2x^5}$$

$$\frac{2x^4}{2x^5} - \frac{5x^3}{2x^7}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2x^5} - \frac{5x^4}{2x^7}$$

$$\frac{2x}{2x^5} - \frac{10x^2}{2x^7} - \frac{15x^4}{2x^7} + \frac{35x^6}{2x^9}$$

$$-\frac{5x^2}{2x^7}$$

$$-\frac{10x^2}{2x^7}$$

$$+ \frac{35x^2}{2x^7}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{2x^5} - \frac{10x^2}{2x^7}$$

$$-\frac{5x^2}{2x^7}$$

$$-\frac{5x^2}{2x^7}$$

$$-\frac{10x^2}{2x^7}$$

$$+ \frac{35x^2}{2x^7}$$

$$\frac{2x}{2x^5} - \frac{15x^2}{2x^7}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2+1}}$$

$$H'' - G'' z dz = \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2+1}}$$

$$H' - G' = \log(2 + \sqrt{1+z^2})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z^2}}$$

$$\frac{-z}{\sqrt{1-z^2}}$$

$$\arcsin z$$

$$= \log(2 + \sqrt{(2+i)(2-i)})$$

$$= \log[2 + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} e^{i \frac{(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2}}]$$

$$= \log \left[x + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + i \left\{ y + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right\} \right]$$

$$\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \left| \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \frac{1 + \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| r_1 r_2 + x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2 \right|$$

$$\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| r_1 r_2 - y_1 x_2 - y_2 x_1 \right|$$

$$\frac{1}{x+iy+i} + \frac{1}{x+iy-i} = \frac{2z}{z^2+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2+i} + \frac{1}{2-i} = \frac{2z}{z^2+1} = H'' - G'' z dz$$

$$\frac{2}{1+z^2} - \frac{4z^2}{(1+z^2)^2} = \frac{2+2z^2-4z^2}{(1+z^2)^2} = 2 \frac{1-z^2}{(1+z^2)^2}$$

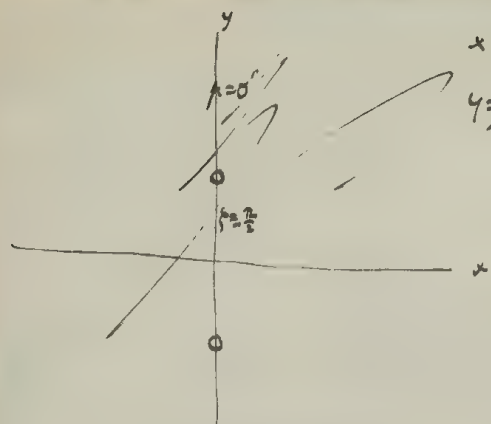
$$\int H'' - G'' z dz = \frac{1}{2+i} + \frac{1}{2-i}$$

$$H' - G' = \frac{2}{2(2+i)^2} + \dots$$

$$r \cos \theta$$

$$\arcsin z = \alpha + i\beta$$

$$\sqrt{z+i} \sqrt{z-i} = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right]$$



$$x = \sin \theta \rho \cos \phi$$

$$y = \sin \theta \rho \sin \phi$$



$$u = -\frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \pi \right)$$

$$= \frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \pi \right) = 2\sqrt{2} \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \pi \right)$$

$$v =$$

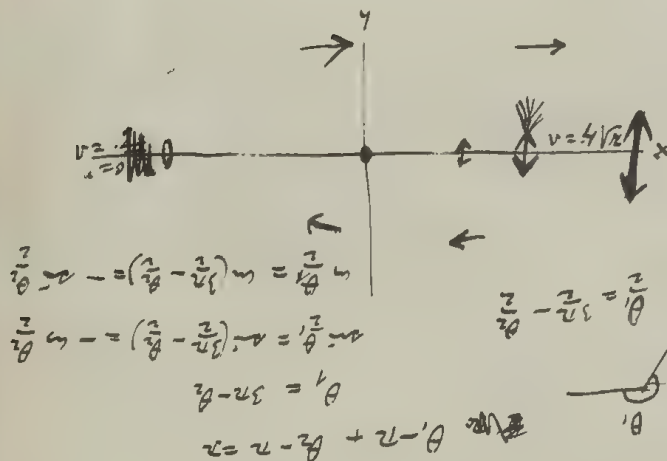
$$\theta = \pi$$

$$u = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$v =$$

$$u = +\frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$v = -\frac{2x}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

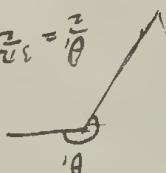


$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\theta_1 = 3\pi - \theta_2$$

$$\theta_1 - \pi + \theta_2 - \pi = \pi$$



$$= m \alpha [m^2 \alpha - 2 m \alpha^2]$$

$$m^3 \alpha + m^2 \alpha^2 - 2 m \alpha^3 - m^2 \alpha^2$$

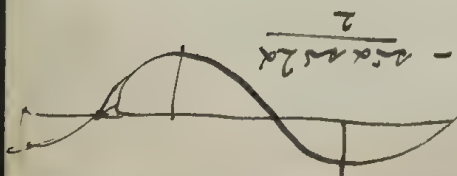
$$(m^3 \alpha + m^2 \alpha^2) - (m^2 \alpha^2 + m \alpha^3) = m^3 \alpha - m \alpha^3$$

$$(m^3 \alpha + m^2 \alpha^2) - (m^2 \alpha^2 + m \alpha^3) = m^3 \alpha - m \alpha^3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos$$

$$-8 \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -2(\cos 2\theta + 1) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin \theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2 \sin 2\theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{2} \left[+4 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - 4 \sin \theta \cos \theta \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= +2 \sin 2\theta \frac{\sin \theta}{2} + 2(\cos 2\theta + 1) \frac{\cos \theta}{2} \\ &= \frac{4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + 4 \cos^3 \theta}{2} = 4 \frac{\cos \theta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{4xy}{x^4} - \frac{4x^3y}{x^6} + \frac{4xy^3}{x^4} - \frac{4x^3y^3}{x^6} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{4y^2}{x^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{x^6} - \frac{x^2}{x^4} + \frac{4x^2y^2}{x^6}$$

$$-\left[\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) - 2 \right] \frac{\sin \theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{4y^2}{x^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{x^6} - \frac{4y^4}{x^6} = 0$$

$$\frac{4y^2}{x^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{x^6} - \frac{4y^4}{x^6} = 0$$

$$\frac{5}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{5^2}{1} \right) \frac{4y}{x} = 9 \frac{y^2}{x^4} = 21.2$$

$$\frac{y^2}{x} = 21$$

$$+ \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{x^2} - \frac{\cos \theta \cdot x}{x^3}$$

$$\frac{y^2 - x^2}{x^4}$$

$$- \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{x^2} - \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{t^2}{5x^5} + \frac{5^2}{x^6} -$$

$$\frac{5^2}{x^5} - \frac{5^2}{x^6}$$

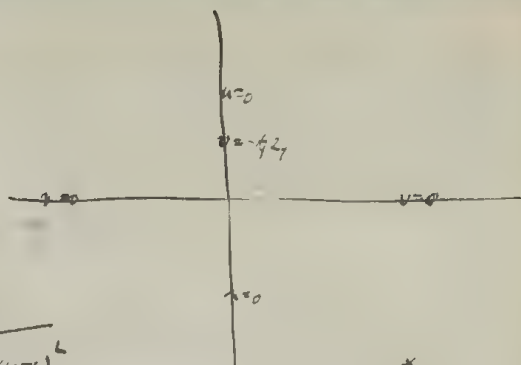
$$\frac{5^2}{x^5}$$

$$\frac{x}{1}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{x} \right) \frac{5^2}{x^5} \frac{4y}{x} = 21$$

$$\frac{x-1}{z_1} + \frac{x+1}{z_2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2} + \frac{1}{z_1} - \frac{1}{z_2} = 0$$



$$u = \log \frac{z-1}{z+1} \quad v = \log \frac{z}{z_1}$$

$$x+iy = \log \frac{v+iu-1}{v+iu+1}$$

$$x = \log \sqrt{\frac{v^2+(u-1)^2}{v^2+(u+1)^2}}$$

$$\frac{u-1}{u+1} = e^x$$

$$y = \arctan \frac{v}{u-1} - \arctan \frac{v}{u+1}$$

$$x = \sinh u \cosh v$$

$$y = \cosh u \sinh v$$

$$x=0 \quad v = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \arctan y \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad u=0$$

$$y = \frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{2}$$

$$y=0 \quad v=0 \quad u = \operatorname{arccosh} x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [-y - ix] + \int_{z=\beta} (H'' - S'') z dz + f(x) = -u - iv$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (x+iy)$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{2} + \int_{z=\beta} (H'' - S'') z dz + f(x) = 0$$

the ~~problem~~ is
only top f do measure!

$$u = \rho X'(\alpha) + \alpha X'(\beta) + \frac{S(\alpha) - S(\beta)}{i}$$

$$v = i[\rho X'(\alpha) - \alpha X'(\beta)] + H(\alpha) + H(\beta)$$

$$f_2 = H'(\alpha) + H'(\beta) - S(\alpha) - S(\beta) = 2i[X'(\alpha) - X'(\beta)] = -4JX'$$

$$2[X'(\alpha) + X'(\beta)] = -\left\{\frac{S(\alpha) - S(\beta)}{i} + i[H'(\alpha) - H'(\beta)]\right\}$$

$$i\{H'(\alpha) - H'(\beta) - S(\alpha) + S(\beta)\} = +2i[X'(\alpha) + X'(\beta)] = +4RX'$$

$$4X'(\alpha) = i\{-2H'(\beta) + 2S'(\beta)\} \quad \text{negative}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 1 + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\} + S'(\alpha) + S'(\beta) +$$

$$\underbrace{H'(\alpha) + H'(\beta)}_{2R(S' - H')}$$

$$-4RX'$$

$$= -\frac{f_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \{1 + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\} + \{1 + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\}}{4}$$

$$+ 2i[H'(\alpha) - H'(\beta)] - 2i[S'(\alpha) - S'(\beta)]$$

$$2[-JH'(\alpha) + JS'(\alpha)]$$

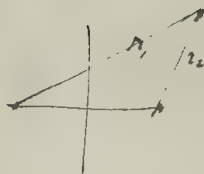
$$= -4J(X')$$

$$= +\frac{f_2}{2}$$

$$= \{$$

Find the principal value of $(x+iy)^{1/2}$ only

$$R \frac{f(x+iy)}{x=0} = \begin{cases} y \frac{\pi}{4} & y > 0 \\ -y \frac{\pi}{4} & y < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\sqrt{z^2-1} = \sqrt{(z+1)(z-1)} = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} (\cos \frac{\theta_1}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1}{2}) (\cos \frac{\theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_2}{2})$$

$$R = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} [\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - i \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}]$$

$$R|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$e^{ix} - e^{-ix} = 2i \sin x$$

$$\arcsin z = u = x + i y$$

$$z = \sin u = x + i y = \frac{e^{iu} - e^{-iu}}{2i} = \frac{e^{ix-y} - e^{-ix+y}}{2i} = \frac{e^{ix} e^{-y} - e^{-ix} e^y}{2i}$$

$$(x+iy) \log (x+iy) = x \log x - y \theta + i [y \log x + x \theta]$$

$$R(2 \log z) = x \log \sqrt{x^2+y^2} - y \theta$$

$$x = \cosh \frac{-\rho + e^{\rho}}{2} = \cosh \frac{\rho}{2}$$

$$y = \sinh \frac{e^{\rho} - e^{-\rho}}{2} = \sinh \frac{\rho}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{4}$$

$$z e^z = (x+iy) e^{x+iy}$$

$$= e^x [x \cos y - y \sin y] + i e^x [y \cos y + x \sin y]$$

$$= -y \sin y$$

$$-\frac{27}{2} - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$p_1 = \frac{27}{16} \left[\frac{1}{324} - \frac{2x^2}{2^6} + \frac{x^4}{2^8} \right]$$

$$4(4-2-1) \quad 8(8-10-1) \quad 6(6-6-1)$$

$$-\frac{27}{2} - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$f = \frac{x}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} = \Delta^2 u$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$u = \frac{x^2}{2r^3} + \frac{x}{r} + \frac{mx}{r^3}$$

$$u = \frac{x^2}{2r^3} + \frac{1}{2r}$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{x^2}{r^3} =$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{r^3} - \frac{3x^3}{r^5} \right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{r^5} \right) - \frac{3x^2}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{2}{r^3} - \frac{6x^2}{r^5} - \frac{6x^2}{r^5} + \frac{15x^2}{r^7} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} + \frac{15x^2}{r^7} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} + \frac{15x^2}{r^7}$$

$$= \frac{2}{r^3} - \frac{6x^2}{r^5}$$

$$\Delta^2 u = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$v = \frac{x^4}{2r^3}$$

$$w = \frac{x^2}{2r^3}$$

$$\Delta^2 \left(\frac{x^4}{r^3} \right) =$$

$$\frac{4}{r^3} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5} - \frac{6x^4}{r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{r^7} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5} - \frac{6x^4}{r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{r^7} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{r^7}$$

$$\frac{3x^4}{r^5}$$

$$H = \frac{x^4}{r^4} - \frac{4x^4}{r^6}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} = \frac{x}{r^3} - \frac{3x^3}{2r^5} + \frac{x}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^4}{2r^5} + \frac{x}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{2r^5} - \frac{x}{2r^3}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{r^3} - \frac{3x}{2r^3} - \frac{x}{2r^3} = 0$$

rotational system rotation:

$$u = \frac{x^2}{2r^3} + \frac{1}{2r}$$

$$v = \frac{x^4}{2r^3}$$

$$w = \frac{x^2}{2r^3}$$

$$u = \frac{x}{r^3} - \frac{x}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^3}{2r^5} = \frac{x}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^3}{2r^5}$$

$$v = \frac{4}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^4}{2r^5}$$

$$w = \frac{2}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{2r^5}$$

$$u = \frac{3x^3}{2r^5}$$

$$v = \frac{3x^4}{2r^5}$$

$$w = \frac{3x^2}{2r^5}$$

(stimulus!)

$\} = 0$ otherwise

$$\frac{v}{u} = \frac{4}{x}$$

protonizing

system

$$u_i = \frac{4x^2 r^2 dr}{r^4} = 2x^2 r$$

$$u_i = 2x^2 r$$

$$u_i = \frac{4x^2 r^2 dr}{r^4} = 4x^2 r$$

$$u_i = 6x^2 r$$

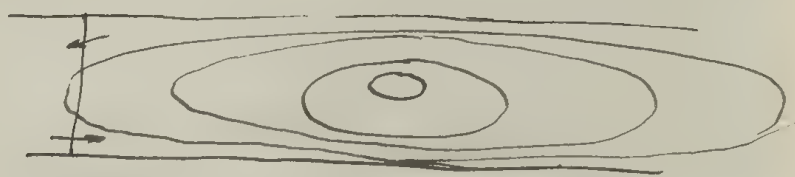
$$u_i = 6x^2 \frac{x}{r}$$

$$6x^2 \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\nabla p = \mu \nabla^2 \vec{v}$$

$$0 = \nabla^2 \text{curl } v$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 = 0$$



$q = \text{praktisch konstant} \approx \text{konst.}$

folgt $\lim_{\infty} q = \text{konst.}$

obwohl $\nabla^2 p = 0$ ist, so ist $\nabla^2 \Phi$ nicht konstant
bei $\nabla^2 \Phi = 0$

da $\lim_{\infty} \Phi = \text{konst.}$

$$u_1 = \int \Phi dx \quad \text{u. d. B.}$$

obwohl $\lim_{\infty} q$ konstant ist, nicht konstant!

$$\lim_{\infty} f(x) = 0 \quad \text{für } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2/x^3}{1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -2/x = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \chi = 0$$

obwohl $\nabla^2 \chi = 0$ ist, so ist $\nabla^2 \chi$ nicht konstant ∞ ist unendlich groß?



$$\lim_{\infty} \int (v_n) r^2 d\omega = \text{finite}$$

$$r^2 \int (v_n) d\omega$$

$$u_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + v_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \Delta \tilde{u}$$

$$u_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + v_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \Delta \tilde{v}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \Delta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \Delta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$-\Delta \tilde{p} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + \dots) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\dots)$$

$$\Delta(\Delta^* \psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + v_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (u_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + v_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y})$$

$$= (\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) \{$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x}$$

$$e^{\frac{x}{e}(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} = e^{\frac{x}{e} \cos \theta} e^{i \frac{x}{e} \sin \theta}$$

$$u = (\alpha - \beta) (e^{\frac{x}{e}} - e^{-\frac{x}{e}})$$

$$= e^{\frac{x}{e}} [\cos \frac{x}{e} + i \sin \frac{x}{e}]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{i} [2 (e^{\frac{x}{e}} - e^{-\frac{x}{e}}) + (\alpha - \beta) (e^{\frac{x}{e}} + e^{-\frac{x}{e}})]$$

$$u = -\frac{4}{e} e^{\frac{x}{e}} \sin \frac{x}{e}$$

$$\xi = \frac{8}{e} e^{\frac{x}{e}} \sin \frac{x}{e}$$

$$v = -4 e^{\frac{x}{e}} \sin \frac{x}{e} + \frac{4x}{e} e^{\frac{x}{e}} \cos \frac{x}{e}$$

$$\eta = \frac{8}{e} e^{\frac{x}{e}} \cos \frac{x}{e}$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad f(x) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}^3}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2})$$

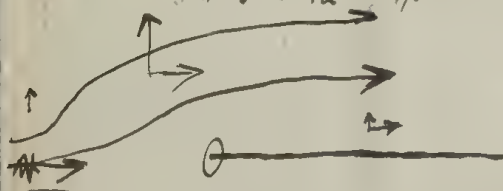
$$u = i [2 (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3})] = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{24}{\sqrt{2}^3} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$v = +4iy [\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}]$$

$$= \frac{24}{\sqrt{2}^3} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$\xi = -\frac{4}{2\sqrt{2}^3} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$\eta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}^3} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2}$$



$$u = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (1 - \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2}))$$

$$1 - \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} - 3 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$1 - \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 3 + 3 \cos \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$u = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} [1 + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (3 - 4 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2})]$$

$$v = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} [3 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}] = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} [4 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1]$$

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) + 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

Interpretation:
kontejnery okretak
taxis a punkcie 0
misk. vytko z pravy
(Doppelgänger)

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = x^2 - 2y^2$$

(13/12)

$$5x^4 + (k-2x^2)2x^2 \omega 2\theta + 4kx^2 + k^2$$

$$= \cancel{18} (3 - 2\omega 2\theta) + 2kx^2 (2\omega 2\theta)$$

$$4 \quad 5x^4 + (k-2x^2)2(x^2 - 2y^2) + 4kx^2 + k^2$$

$$= 5x^4 + 6kx^2 - 4ky^2 - 4x^4 + 8xy^2 + \cancel{4x^4}$$

$$= x^4 + 8xy^2 + 6kx^2 - 4ky^2 + k^2$$

yy

$$2 + 220 \pm 220$$

$$(a+b-c)(a-b-2)$$

$$4 \left\{ 8y^2x^2 + k^2 - 2kx^2 + x^4 \right. \\ \left. - 4ky^2 + \cancel{4x^2} \right\}$$

$$\cancel{a^2 - 8x^2 + 2x^2} + \cancel{+ -} \\ \left(\begin{array}{cc} - & - \\ - & + \end{array} \right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2y\alpha}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2y\alpha}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

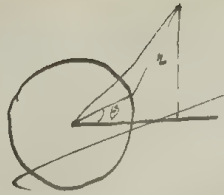
$$u = 2iy \left[\frac{4x^2 \sin 2\theta}{x^2} - \frac{\theta \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4\theta}{x^2} \right]$$

v =

$$4 \left[5 + 4\omega 2\theta \right] - k^2 + 2kx^2 \left[2\omega 2\theta + \omega 2\theta \right] = 0$$

$$+ 5x^4 + 4x^2(x^2 - 2y^2) + k^2 + 4kx^2 + 2k(x^2 - 2y^2) = 0$$

$$x^4 + 8xy^2 + k^2 - 4ky^2 + 2kx^2 + 2ky^2$$



$$f = \int f(\theta) \frac{1}{r} d\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = f$$

$$\frac{xy}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + \arctan \frac{y}{x} = c$$

$$\left[\frac{y}{2x} - \frac{x^2 y}{2x^3} - \frac{y}{2x} \right] \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{x}{2x} - \frac{x^2 y}{2x^3} - \frac{y}{2x} = \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \int \log \frac{1}{r} \omega(r) dr + \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \log \frac{1}{r} dw$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{dn}{dx} = \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} = \int \log \frac{1}{r} ds + \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} \log \frac{1}{r} dw$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos \theta}{x} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\sin \theta}{x^2} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{2 \sin 2\theta}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial s} = \int \log \frac{1}{r} dn + \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} \log \frac{1}{r} ds$$

ψ beschreibt aber nicht eindeutig z in \mathbb{C} .

$$\sqrt{x^2-1} \quad \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\nabla^2 \left(\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \psi = 0$$

$$g'(x) = \alpha f(x) - f(x)$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \sqrt{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_i = 0$$

$$g(x) = \log(\alpha + \sqrt{x^2-1})$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} \left[\alpha \sqrt{x^2-1} - \beta \sqrt{x^2-1} \right] + \int \log(\alpha + \sqrt{x^2-1}) dx$$

$$r \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \arcsin \left\{ \frac{r \sin \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}{\sqrt{r^2 + r_1 r_2 + 2r \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2})}} \right\}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$-\cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^2}$$

$$\neq \frac{xy}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{r_1 r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} = \theta$$

da $\frac{d \sin \theta}{d \theta} = \cos \theta$

$$\psi \quad \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sin \varphi$$

$$= \frac{xy}{r^2} + \theta = c = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} + \theta$$

$$\theta_1 = \pi, \theta_2 = 0$$

$$\psi = x \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)$$

$$\theta + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2c$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{2} + \frac{\pi \sin 2\theta}{2} = 2c$$

Spreading with Lamb & Stokes.

$$\psi = \sin \phi t f(x, y)$$

$$-y^2 f = \nabla^2 f \neq \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$-y^2 f \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-y^2 f^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-y^2 f^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2$$

$$f = \phi \psi + \rho \psi^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = [\phi \psi + \rho \psi^2]$$

$$2\phi \psi \phi_x + 2\rho \psi \phi_x + 2\rho \psi \phi_x + 2\rho \psi \phi_x$$

$$(y \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = y \nabla^2 \psi$$

$$\psi = e^{ax+bt}$$

$$y \nabla^2 - \beta = 0$$

$$\psi = e^{ax+bt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi_2$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \parallel \text{Sup. } \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$y \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \psi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$\psi = \sum f_n(x) e^{b_n t}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$(y \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) (\nabla^2 \psi) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \right) \psi = 0$$

$$y \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = c$$

$$\psi = a \log x + b = \left[y \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right] \psi$$

$$b+c = \frac{-\gamma^2+1}{\sqrt{\gamma^2+1}} = -\sqrt{\gamma^2+1}$$

$$a+b-c=0$$

$$-u = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\alpha^2+1} + \sqrt{\rho^2+1})$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2i} [\sqrt{\alpha^2+1} - \sqrt{\rho^2+1}]$$

$$(A+i0) (\cos \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} - i \sin \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2})$$

$$r_1 r_2 (\cos \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2}) (A+i0)$$

$$b-c = \sqrt{\gamma^2+1}$$

$$a+b-c=0$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2i} [\int \sqrt{\alpha^2+1} d\alpha - \int \sqrt{\rho^2+1} d\rho]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2i} [\sqrt{\alpha^2+1} - \sqrt{\rho^2+1}]$$

$$\Delta \psi = \frac{1}{2i} \left[-\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} + \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1+\rho^2}} \right] = \xi$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} + \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1+\rho^2}} \right] = \rho$$

$$\rho = \frac{r_2}{r_1 r_2} \cos (\theta - \theta_1 + \theta_2)$$

$$2 \cos (\theta - \theta_1 + \theta_2) \cos \theta$$

$$-u = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{\alpha^2+1} + \sqrt{\rho^2+1} - \frac{\alpha\rho}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} - \frac{\rho\alpha}{\sqrt{\rho^2+1}} - \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} - \frac{\rho^2}{\sqrt{\rho^2+1}} \right] = \frac{r_2}{r_1 r_2} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} + \cos (2\theta - \theta_1 + \theta_2) \right]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2i} \left[2\sqrt{\rho^2+1} - 2\sqrt{\alpha^2+1} - \frac{\alpha\rho}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} + \frac{\rho\alpha}{\sqrt{\rho^2+1}} - \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} + \frac{\rho^2}{\sqrt{\rho^2+1}} \right] = -2\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} + \frac{r_2}{r_1 r_2} \left[\sin \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} - \sin (2\theta - \theta_1 + \theta_2) \right]$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}: u=v=0$$

$$\theta = \theta_1 = \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}: u=0$$

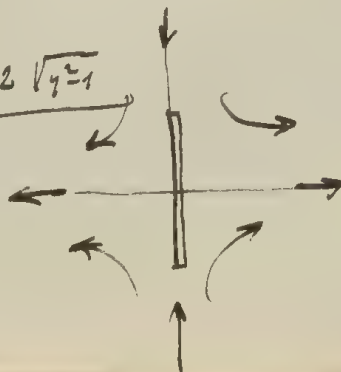
$$u=0$$

$$v = \mp 2\sqrt{\gamma^2+1}$$

$$\theta=0:$$

$$-u = -\frac{2r_2}{r_1 r_2}$$

$$v=0$$



$$-2 \sin (\theta - \theta_1 + \theta_2) \cos \theta$$



Na skrajni musi być albo $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = 0$ albo $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = 0$

87.

i musi być też warunkiem koniecznym nasze przyjęcie co skąd

Przyjmując formę: $\psi = \alpha f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$

$\Phi_1 = f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) + g'(\alpha) = 0$ jest równaniem skrajnym

~~które musi być albo punktem ekstremalnym, albo osiągięciem~~
ale nie osiągięciem!

$$\text{Np. } f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \quad \psi = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta + \beta^2 \alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{6} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^3}{6} = \alpha^3 \cdot \frac{4}{3}$$

$$g(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha^3}{6}$$

$$u = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = 0$$

$$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = 4\alpha^2$$

$$\Phi_1 = \beta^2 + \beta\alpha + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2}{2} = 2\alpha^2$$

Skrajnie $\alpha = 0$

Przyjmując formę: $\psi = (\alpha + \beta)[f(\alpha) + f(\beta)] + h(\alpha) + h(\beta)$

$$\Phi_1 = f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + (\alpha + \beta)f'(\alpha) + h'(\alpha)$$

1) albo potrzebne aby osiągięciem było: $J[x f(\alpha) + h(\alpha)] = 0$

to znaczy $x f(\alpha)$ musi być osiągięciem względem $f(\alpha)$

czyli musi zadośćkładać równaniu $\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [x f(\alpha)] = 0$ czyli $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} [(\alpha + \beta) f(\alpha)] = f''(\alpha)$$

Albo: $f(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha}$ $g(\alpha) = \alpha$

$$\sqrt{\alpha + \beta} + \frac{\beta}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}$$



$$u = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \frac{u}{v}$$

orthogonal Trajectories do ψ

88

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$0 = \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}\right) \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}\right) = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{b-x}{a-y}$$

$$\frac{da}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial a}} = \frac{d\beta}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta}}$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = 4 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial a} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{q}}$$

$$H = \dot{q} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{q}} + \dots$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2\alpha\beta = c = 0$$

$$f(\alpha) = \alpha b$$

$$g(\alpha) = \alpha^2$$

$$\psi = x^2 + y^2 + 2\alpha\beta b$$

2b < 1

$$= x^2 - y^2 + 2b(x^2 + y^2)$$

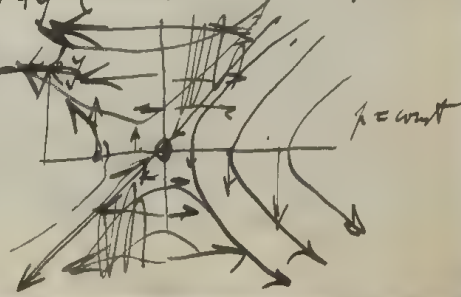
$$= x^2(1+2b) + y^2(2b-1) = x^2(1+2b) - y^2(1-2b)$$

$$x = i[2b(2\beta) + (\alpha-\beta)2b] = i(\alpha-\beta)4b = 0$$

$$v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -2x(1+2b)$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 2y(2b-1) = -2y(1-2b)$$

$$\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = \sqrt{4x^2(1+2b)^2 + 4y^2(1-2b)^2}$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

normale
kurve

$$\alpha \bar{\alpha} = a^2$$

$$\alpha \bar{\alpha} = a^2$$

$$g(\alpha) = -\alpha f'(\alpha)$$

$$f(\alpha) + f(-\alpha) + \alpha f'(\alpha) + g(\alpha) = 0$$

$$f(\alpha) + f(-\alpha) + 2g(\alpha) = 0$$

$$f(\alpha) + f(-\alpha) = 2\alpha f'(\alpha)$$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 = 2\alpha \cdot 2\alpha$$

$$\alpha - \alpha = 2\alpha \cdot 1$$

$$f(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha-1}$$

$$f'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha-1}}$$

$$u = -\frac{y}{2\sqrt{x_1}} \sin \frac{\theta_1}{2}$$

$$v = -\sqrt{x_1} \sin \frac{\theta_1}{2} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x_1}} \cos \frac{\theta_1}{2}$$

$$y = f(\alpha + i\beta) = f(\alpha + i\beta)$$

mit $\alpha + i\beta = f(x+iy)$
a ψ nicht $f(\alpha + i\beta)$

$$\psi = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = -i \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} \right)$$

$$i \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} \right) = -i \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} \right)$$

$$f \text{ mi more just } \alpha + i\beta$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = -i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta}$$

$$f = -i\psi + f(\beta)$$

$$i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = -i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} + f'(\beta)$$

$$f'(\beta) = 2i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta}$$

$$f = -i\psi + 2i \int \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} d\beta$$

$$Rf + xRf' - yJf' + Rg' = 0$$

$$xJf' - yRf' + Jg' = 0$$

$$(x+iy)(x+iy)$$

$$f(\alpha) = F(\alpha) + i\Phi(\alpha)$$

$$= m(x,y) + i n(x,y) + i \mu(x,y) - v(x,y)$$

$$f(-\alpha) =$$

$$f = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - a} + \alpha$$

$$2\alpha = 2\alpha \cdot \frac{2\alpha}{2\alpha + 1}$$

2

Dla $k \neq c$

89

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 + \frac{a_1}{c} &= 0 \\ a_0 + \frac{b_1}{c} + \frac{a_2}{c^2} &= 0 \\ \frac{a_1}{c} + \frac{b_2}{c^2} + \frac{a_3}{c^3} &= 0 \\ \dots \frac{2a_2}{c^2} + \frac{b_3}{c^3} + \frac{a_4}{c^4} &= 0 \\ 3\frac{a_3}{c^3} + \frac{b_4}{c^4} + \frac{a_5}{c^5} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 + \frac{b_1}{c} + \frac{a_2}{c^2} &= 0 \\ \frac{a_1}{c} + \frac{b_2}{c^2} + \frac{a_3}{c^3} &= 0 \\ \dots \frac{2a_2}{c^2} + \frac{b_3}{c^3} + \frac{a_4}{c^4} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = \dots = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + b_0 c &= 0 \\ a_0 c + b_1 &= 0 \\ a_1 c + b_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= -\frac{a_1}{c} + \frac{a_1}{2} + \cos \theta \left[a_0 \pm \frac{a_0 c}{2} \right] + \cos 2\theta \left[\frac{a_1}{2} \mp \frac{a_1 c}{2} \right] \\ S &= -\sin \theta \left[a_0 - \frac{a_0 c}{2} \right] + \sin 2\theta \left[-\frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_1 c}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

już \bigcirc $R = V \cos \theta$
 $\lim_{a_0 \gg V} S = -V \sin \theta$
 $a_1 = 0$

$$R = \cos \theta \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right] a_0$$

$$S = -\sin \theta \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right] a_0$$

Ogólnie: $R = \sum [a_n r^n (n-1) \cos(n-1)\theta] + b_n r^n \sin(n-1)\theta$
 $S = \sum [-a_n r^n (n+1) \sin(n+1)\theta] + b_n r^n \cos(n+1)\theta$

już $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R$ skończony: Dla ujemnych n :

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{a_n}{r^n} (n+1) \cos(n+1)\theta - \frac{b_n}{r^n} \sin(n+1)\theta \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos n\theta \left[\frac{b_n}{r^n} - \frac{a_{n-1}}{r^{n-1}} \right] + b_0 \\ S &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{a_n}{r^n} (n+1) \sin(n+1)\theta - \frac{b_n}{r^n} \cos(n+1)\theta \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\sin n\theta \left[\frac{b_n}{r^n} + \frac{(n-1)a_{n-1}}{r^{n-1}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Dla $k \neq c$ $r=c$:

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= 0 \\ b_1 &= a_0 c & b_1 &= a_0 c \\ b_2 &= 2a_1 c & b_2 &= 0 \\ b_3 &= 3a_2 c & b_3 &= -a_2 c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= -a_0 \cos \theta + \frac{a_0 c}{2} \cos \theta = -a_0 \cos \theta \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right] \\ S &= +a_0 \sin \theta - \frac{a_0 c}{2} \sin \theta = a_0 \sin \theta \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right] \\ u &= R \cos \theta - S \sin \theta = -a_0 \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right] \\ v &= R \sin \theta + S \cos \theta = 0 \end{aligned}$$


$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a}{\rho} - \frac{a}{\rho} \right] a_1 + \frac{b_1}{c} (2\gamma\alpha - 2\gamma\beta) \\ u &= -\frac{2\gamma}{\rho} = a_1 \left\{ \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{b_2}{\rho} - \frac{a}{\rho} \right\} + b_1 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ a_1 (\cos \theta - \cos 3\theta) + b_1 \cos \theta \right\} \\ v &= \frac{2\gamma}{\rho} = \frac{a}{c} \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{b_2}{\rho} - \frac{a}{\rho} \right\} + \frac{b_1}{c} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ a_1 (\sin \theta - \sin 3\theta) - b_1 \sin \theta \right\} \\ R &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ a_1 \left[\frac{\cos \theta - \cos 3\theta}{2} + \cos 2\theta \cos \theta \right] + b_1 (\cos 2\theta - \cos \theta) \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ a_1 \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) + b_1 \cos 2\theta \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ a_1 \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} + b_1 \cos 2\theta \right\} \\ S &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ a_1 \left(\frac{\sin 3\theta \sin \theta - \sin 3\theta \cos \theta}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} \right) - b_1 \sin 2\theta \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ a_1 \sin 2\theta - b_1 \sin 2\theta \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{b_1}{\rho} \sin 2\theta \end{aligned}$$

Pod zębami warkana)

~~Gdy~~ wójt podzielił się z otoczeniem krawędzi



być wreszcie od rodziców i otępliw

Albo pod zębami warkana maśm endii dnoś dnośkami mody kół krawędzi  Albo toki 20

u ~~nie~~ nie nie odgrywa ni broni u psob

u = $\sqrt{2}$... --
u = $\sqrt{2}$... --

2

$$(\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \nabla \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla [(\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi] = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

$$[\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}] \psi = \varphi(x, y, z, t)$$

$$\psi = \psi_1 + \psi_2$$

$$(\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_1 = 0$$

zobacz się ψ_2 tak uważajcie: \rightarrow

$$[\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}] \psi_2 = \varphi(x, y, z, t)$$

to uważajcie: $(\nabla^2) \nabla \psi_2 = 0$
 części funkcji ψ_1 zawiera; tak jest funkcji ψ_2 z dwóch symetrii warunków $\nabla \psi_2 = 0$
 więc dodanie $\psi_1 + \psi_2$ nie ma sensu tylko że tutaj ψ_2 to jest od czasu mojej chwili!

Co ponadto, że każdy ruch statyczny $\nabla^2 \nabla \psi_2 = 0$ można sobie wyobrazić postać jako
 graniczny przypadek dyfuzji odpowiedniego (z czasem dyfuzji i amplitudą niekierującą), więc
 jako limit dyfuzji kół równowagi, zatem jako limit wzniesienia wzdłuż

$$(\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_1 = 0 \quad \text{[kierunek]}$$

zatem można określić stężenie ψ przez superpozycję $(\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_1 = 0$ i $\lim \psi_1^*$

N.p. kula dyfuzji w X i równowaga postępuje z czasem w X

[to może być superpozycja kół dyfuzji podlegających ruchowi w X z amplitudą a, T_1 i b, T_2]

Czy to nie dziwne że równanie 4 może się sprowadzić na równanie 2? wcale?

~~Ruch potencjału zmienny~~

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + v \Delta \psi$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\psi$$

$$\Delta \psi = 0 \quad \text{W granicznym przypadku gdzie } \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = 0$$

maemy ψ potencjał, ale ponieważ przylegamy do
 dwóch punktów $\psi = 0$; z drugiej strony jednak obliczamy
 amplitudę ∞

$$x + \xi = r \cos \varphi = \frac{y}{\tan \varphi}$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$d\xi = \frac{y}{\cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$r = \frac{y}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$V = y^3 \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{y}{\tan \varphi} - x}}{y^4} \frac{y}{\cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi \sin^4 \varphi$$

$$\sin \varphi = 1 - \cos \varphi$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{y}} = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{1 + \sqrt{y}}$$

$$\tan \varphi = z$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = u$$

$$-\frac{dz}{z^2} = du$$

$$dz = -\frac{du}{u^2}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$= \int \sqrt{\frac{y}{2} - x} dz \left(\frac{2^2}{1 + 2^2} \right)^2 = \int \sqrt{y \alpha - x} \frac{du}{u^2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + u^2} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \frac{d\theta}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x^2} = -\frac{y\theta}{x}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\frac{x}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) = \sin 2\theta - 2\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 2 \left(\cos 2\theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2x}$$

$$4 \sin \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$V = \int (\sin 2\theta - 2\theta) \sqrt{\xi} d\xi = 2 \int \frac{y}{x^2} - \text{ant}$$

$$\varphi = \alpha f(\rho) + \beta f(\rho) \dots$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} [f(\rho) - f(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) - \alpha f(\rho)] \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} + R_g + Jh \\ - Jg + R_h \end{array} \right.$$

$$v = f(\rho) + f(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) + \alpha f(\rho) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} + R_g + Jh \\ - Jg + R_h \end{array} \right.$$

$$f = \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right]$$

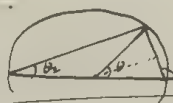
$$\beta = \frac{-\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} = -\frac{r_2}{r_1 r_2}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left[-\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right] + \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \left[-\sqrt{r_1 r_2} + \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \right]$$

$$v = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \left[\sqrt{r_1 r_2} - \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \right]$$

Scian: $r^2 = r_1 r_2$ numerative quies $r = \infty$

~~$r \cos \theta = r_1 \cos \theta_1 + r_2 \cos \theta_2$~~ punkty ± 1 : $u = v = \infty$



$$\theta_1 = \pi - (\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right]$$

$$\beta f(\alpha) = \frac{+\alpha\beta}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} = \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos \frac{3(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2} - i \sin \frac{3(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2} \right]$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{3(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{3(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2}$$

$$f = \sqrt{\frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{r_2}{r_1}} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2} \right]$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1+\alpha}{(1-\alpha)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha}} \cdot \frac{2}{(1-\alpha)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{r_1 \sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos \left(\theta_1 + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) - i \sin \left(\theta_1 + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) \right]$$

Jżeli f ma punkt ~~nieciąg~~ ^{nieciąg} w skrajności, to także $f(\alpha)$ musi tam mieć nieciągłość. (Dziękuję p. 130)

Zatem u musi tam być ∞

Wz. jżeli α skrajnie \rightarrow to można wyznaczyć $f(\alpha)$ w tym sposób, który się rozwinął

$$f(\alpha) = a + \frac{b_1}{\alpha} + \frac{b_2}{\alpha^2} + \dots - \frac{b_n}{\alpha^n} \left[\text{Mf. } \frac{f(\alpha)}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}! \right]$$

$$\sqrt{1-\alpha^2} = \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\alpha^2}} = \alpha \left[1 - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \dots \right]$$

czy jeżeli α punkt, w którym



można znaleźć punkty \uparrow poleżone

$$\text{Mf. } \arctg \alpha =$$

$$R = (n-1) r^n \cos(n-1)\theta$$

$$S = -(n-1) r^n \sin(n-1)\theta$$

$$\frac{dS}{dr} + \frac{S}{r} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial (R_r)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (r^n) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{R}{r} \right)$$

$$[-(n+1)^2 \sin(n-1)\theta + (n-1)^2 \sin(n-1)\theta] r^{n-2} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{R}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{R}{r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{R}{r} \right)$$

$$= -(n+1) \frac{r^{n-1}}{r^2} = -\frac{r^{n-1}}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -r^n \cos(n+1)\theta \\ & + r^n \sin(n+1)\theta \\ & (n+1) \sin(n+1)\theta \Rightarrow (n+1) r^{n-1} \sin(n+1)\theta \end{aligned}$$

Sta uprzednich n:

$$R = -\frac{(n+1)}{r^n} \cos(n+1)\theta \quad \left\| \begin{aligned} & -\frac{\cos(n+1)\theta}{r^n} \\ & -\frac{\sin(n+1)\theta}{r^n} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$S = -\frac{(n+1)}{r^n} \sin(n+1)\theta$$

Sta iwanj X ($\theta=0$):

$$\begin{aligned} & -a_0 \cos 0 - b_0 \sin 0 = 0 \\ & -2a_1 \cos 0 - b_1 \sin 0 = 0 \\ & -3a_2 \cos 0 - b_2 \sin 0 = 0 \\ & -4a_3 \cos 0 - b_3 \sin 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$-a_0 - b_0 = 0$$

$$-2a_1 - b_1 = 0$$

$$-3a_2 - b_2 = 0$$

$$-4a_3 - b_3 = 0$$

Sta iwanj V ($\theta=\pi$):

$$-a_0 \cos \pi - b_0 \sin \pi = 0$$

$$-2a_1 \cos \pi - b_1 \sin \pi = 0$$

$$-3a_2 \cos \pi - b_2 \sin \pi = 0$$

$$-4a_3 \cos \pi - b_3 \sin \pi = 0$$

$$= \frac{2a_1 - b_1}{r^2} - \frac{4a_3 - b_3}{r^4} + \frac{6a_5 - b_5}{r^6} \dots = 0$$

symmetry

czyli a dowolnie

Sta iwanj -X ($\theta=\pi$):

$$-a_0 \cos \pi - b_0 \sin \pi = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 + b_0 = 0$$

$$-2a_1 \cos \pi - b_1 \sin \pi = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2a_1 + b_1}{r^2} = 0$$

$$-3a_2 \cos \pi - b_2 \sin \pi = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3a_2 + b_2}{r^2} = 0$$

$$-4a_3 \cos \pi - b_3 \sin \pi = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4a_3 + b_3}{r^2} = 0$$

$$a_n = -(n+1)a_n$$

$$R = \sum \frac{1}{r^n} [-a_n(n+1) \cos(n+1)\theta + a_n(n+1) \cos(n-1)\theta] = \sum \frac{a_n}{r^n} [2 \sin n\theta \sin \theta]$$

$$S = \sum \frac{1}{r^n} [-a_n(n+1) \sin(n+1)\theta + a_n(n+1) \sin(n-1)\theta] = \sum \frac{a_n}{r^n} [2 \cos n\theta \cos \theta]$$

$$u = \sum \frac{2a_n}{r^n} [n \sin(n+2)\theta + \sin(n-2)\theta] \quad \left\| \begin{aligned} & = \sum \frac{2a_n}{r^n} [\sin n\theta \cos \theta - n \cos n\theta \sin \theta] \\ & = \sum \frac{2a_n}{r^n} [\sin n\theta \cos \theta + 2n \sin n\theta \sin \theta] \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} [\alpha f(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)]$$

pd L'Hôpital de f(x) funkce dle x.

92

$$f(\alpha) = \alpha^n$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} [\alpha \rho^n - \beta \alpha^n] + \dots = \frac{\alpha \beta}{2}$$

$$-\frac{u}{r} = + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \alpha^n + \beta^n - n(\beta \alpha^{n-1} + \alpha \beta^{n-1}) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} + m k (\alpha^{m-1} + \beta^{m-1}) \\ + m k (\alpha^{m-1} - \beta^{m-1}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{u}{r} &= \alpha^n \cos n\theta - n \alpha^{n-1} \cos(n-2)\theta & \left| \begin{array}{l} + n^n \cos n\theta \\ + n^n \cos n\theta \end{array} \right. \\ v &= -\alpha^n \sin n\theta + n \alpha^{n-1} \sin(n-2)\theta & \left| \begin{array}{l} + n^n \sin n\theta \\ + n^n \sin n\theta \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta = -\alpha^n (\cos n\theta \cos \theta + \sin n\theta \sin \theta) + n \alpha^{n-1} (\cos(n-2)\theta \cos \theta + \sin(n-2)\theta \sin \theta) =$$

$$= -\alpha^n [\cos(n\theta) \theta + n \cos(n-1)\theta] = -\alpha^n (n-1) \cos(n-1)\theta$$

$$v \cos \theta - u \sin \theta = \alpha^n [\sin n\theta \cos \theta - \cos n\theta \sin \theta] + n \alpha^{n-1} [\sin(n-2)\theta \cos \theta - \cos(n-2)\theta \sin \theta] =$$

$$= \alpha^n [-\sin(n\theta) \theta - n \sin(n-1)\theta] = -\alpha^n (n+1) \sin(n-1)\theta$$

$$\sin n\theta \cos \theta - \cos n\theta \sin \theta$$

$$= -\sin(n\theta) \theta$$

$$+ n \alpha^{n-1} \sin n\theta$$

$$+ n \alpha^{n-1} \sin n\theta$$

Geometri:

$$R = \sum a_n r^n [\cos(n+1)\theta - n \cos(n-1)\theta] + \sum b_n r^n \cos n\theta$$

$$S = -\sum a_n r^n [\sin(n+1)\theta + n \sin(n-1)\theta] + \sum b_n r^n \sin n\theta$$

Das ist die Lösung für $R=0$:

$$R = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{a_n}{r^n} [\cos(n-1)\theta + n \cos(n+1)\theta] + \frac{b_n}{r^n} \cos n\theta \right\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos n\theta \left[\frac{a_{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} + \frac{a_{n-1}(n-1)}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{b_n}{r^n} \right]$$

$$S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{a_n}{r^n} [\sin(n-1)\theta - n \sin(n+1)\theta] - \frac{b_n}{r^n} \sin n\theta \right\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin n\theta \left[\frac{a_{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} - \frac{(n-1)a_{n-1}}{r^{n-1}} - \frac{b_n}{r^n} \right]$$

Das ist die Lösung für $S=0$:

$$\sum \frac{a_n^{(1+n)} + b_n}{r^n} = 0$$

$$b_n = - (1+n) a_n$$

Wegen a_n und b_n sind

$$R = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{r^n} \left\{ \cos(n-1)\theta + n \cos(n+1)\theta - \cos n\theta - n \cos n\theta \right\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2a_n}{r^n} \left\{ \sin(n+1)\theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + n \sin(n+1)\theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right\}$$

$$S =$$

Das ist die Lösung für $X=0$:

$$\frac{a_n}{r^n} \left[\cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + n \cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{a_n}{r^n} [1-n, 0, -1+n, 0, \dots]$$

$$= \frac{a_1}{r} (1-1) - \frac{a_3}{r^3} (1-3) + \frac{a_5}{r^5} (1-5) - \frac{a_7}{r^7} (1-7) + \dots$$

$$= \frac{2a_3}{r^3} - \frac{4a_5}{r^5} + \frac{6a_7}{r^7} - \frac{8a_9}{r^9} + \frac{6a_{11}}{r^{11}} - \frac{4a_{13}}{r^{13}} + \frac{2a_{15}}{r^{15}} = 0$$

$$a_3 = a_5 = \dots = 0$$

a_1 beliebig

$$R = \sum_1^{\infty} \cos \theta \left[-\frac{b_{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} - n \frac{a_{n-1}}{r^{n-1}} \right] = -\frac{b_1}{r} - b_0 \cos \theta$$

$$S = \sum_1^{\infty} \sin \theta \left[-\frac{b_{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} - (n-2) \frac{a_{n-1}}{r^{n-1}} \right] + b_0 \sin \theta$$

$$b_0 = -a_0$$

$$b_1 = 0$$

$$-b_0 - \frac{b_2}{r^2} - a_0 = 0$$

$$b_0 - \frac{b_2}{r^2} + \frac{a_0}{r} = 0$$

$$-\frac{b_3}{r^3} - 2 \frac{a_1}{r} = 0$$

$$-\frac{b_3}{r^3} = 0$$

$$-\frac{b_4}{r^4} - 3 \frac{a_2}{r^2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{b_4}{r^4} - \frac{a_2}{r^2} = 0$$

$$\cancel{a_0 + \frac{b_0}{r^2} = 0}$$

$$\cancel{b_0 = -a_0}$$

$$R = -a_0 \cos \theta + a_0 \frac{c^2}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

$$= a_0 \cos \theta \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} \right]$$

$$S = +a_0 \sin \theta + a_0 \frac{c^2}{r^2} \sin \theta$$

$$= a_0 \sin \theta \left[1 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} \right]$$

$$u = R \cos \theta - S \sin \theta = -a_0 + a_0 \frac{c^2}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

$$u = a_0 \cos 2\theta \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} \right] \quad \left\| \quad \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} \right] \left(\frac{a}{\rho} + \frac{b}{a} \right)$$

$$v = R \sin \theta + S \cos \theta = \frac{a_0 c^2}{r^2} \sin \theta$$

$$v = a_0 \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} \right] \sin 2\theta \quad \left\| \quad \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} \right] \left(\frac{a}{\rho} - \frac{b}{a} \right)$$

$$\frac{v}{u} = \tan 2\theta$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - y^2) \left(\frac{c^2}{r^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right)$$

$$u = \left[\frac{x}{\rho} + \frac{b}{a} \right] + c^2 \left[\frac{1}{\rho^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} \right]$$

$$v = 2xy \left(\frac{c^2}{r^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right)$$

$$v = - \left[\frac{y}{\rho} - \frac{b}{a} \right] + c^2 \left[\frac{1}{\rho^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{b}{a} - \frac{2c^2}{a^3}$$

$$i \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{b}{a} - \frac{2c^2}{a^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{b}{a} - \frac{2c^2}{a^3}$$

$$i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{1}{a} - \frac{2c^2}{a^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{b}{a} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{b}{a} - \frac{2c^2}{a^3} \quad \left\| \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{b}{a} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{b}{a} \right) + \frac{2c^2}{a^3} + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$R = -a_0 \cos \theta + b_1 \cos \theta = 0$$

$$S = +a_0 \sin \theta - a_0 \sin \theta = 0$$

$$V = 2y^3 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{z^2 dz}{\underbrace{[y^2 + (x+z^2)]^2}_u} = 2y^3 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{z^2 dz}{(y^2 + x^2 + 2xz^2 + z^4)^2}$$

$$\lambda = 4(y+x) - 4x^2 = 4y^2$$

$$= \frac{2xz + 2z^3}{8y^2 u} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \frac{2x}{2y^2} \int \frac{dx}{u} + \frac{1}{4y^2} \int \frac{z^2 dx}{u}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{u} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{y^2+x^2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{y^2+x^2}(2x+2\sqrt{y^2+x^2})}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{z^2 dx}{u} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{y^2+x^2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2x+2\sqrt{y^2+x^2}}}$$

$$V = \left[-\frac{xy}{2} \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{y^2+x^2}} + \frac{y}{4} \right] \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}(x+\sqrt{y^2+x^2})}$$

$$= \frac{\pi y}{4\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x+x^2}} \left[1 - \frac{x}{2} \right] = \frac{\pi \sqrt{x}}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{1+\cos \theta}} [1 - \cos \theta]$$

$$= \frac{\pi \sqrt{x}}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$u = H^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \left(-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = f''(x) + f''(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = i[f''(x) - f''(y)]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = -f''(x) + f''(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = i[f''(x) - f''(y)]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

$$V = y^3 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{f(\xi)}{[y^2 + (x+\xi)^2]^2} d\xi$$

$$U = y^2 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{f(\xi)(x+\xi)}{[y^2 + (x+\xi)^2]^2} d\xi$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = y^2 \int \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{[]^2} \frac{1 - 4(x+\xi)^2}{[]^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = y^2 \int \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{[]^2} \left[3 - \frac{4y^2}{[]} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$p+i\varphi = f_1(x+iy) \sin \alpha t + f_2(x+iy) \sin 2\alpha t + \dots$$

94

$$f = \varphi_1(x,y) \sin \alpha t + \varphi_2(x,y) \sin 2\alpha t + \dots$$

$$\varphi = \chi_1(x,y) \cos \alpha t + \chi_2(x,y) \cos 2\alpha t + \dots$$

$$= \nu \cdot \nabla^2 \tilde{\chi}_2$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$$

$$(\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \chi_1 = 0$$

$$\varphi_2 = \sin \alpha t \cdot \text{pot } \chi_1 + \sin 2\alpha t \cdot \text{pot } \chi_2 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 &= \cancel{\varphi_1 \sin \alpha t} + \varphi_2 \cos \alpha t + \dots \\ \nu \nabla^2 \varphi_1 &= \varphi_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \varphi_1 \cos \alpha t &= \frac{\ddot{\varphi}_1}{\alpha^2} \\ \dots &= -\frac{\ddot{\varphi}_1}{\alpha^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_1 \sin \alpha t + \varphi_2 \sin 2\alpha t + \dots$$

$$+ \Phi_1 \cos \alpha t + \Phi_2 \cos 2\alpha t + \dots$$

$$\nu \nabla^2 \varphi_1 = -\Phi_1 \quad \nabla^2 (\nabla^2 \Phi_1) = -\Phi_1 \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\nu \nabla^2 \Phi_1 = \varphi_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \sin \alpha t [\text{pot } \chi_1 + \varphi_1] + \sin 2\alpha t [\text{pot } \chi_2 + \varphi_2] + \dots \\ &\quad + \cos \alpha t \Phi_1 \quad + \cos 2\alpha t \Phi_2 \quad \dots \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} + \nu \nabla^2 u$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y} + \nu \nabla^2 v$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$u = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$v = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$-\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \nu \nabla^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$\mu + i\varphi = f(x+iy, t)$$

W następnym paragrafie:

~~W następnym paragrafie:~~

$$u = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$$

$$v = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \nu \nabla^2 \varphi \right)$$

$$= \Phi$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \nu \nabla^2 \varphi \right)$$

$$\Delta \lambda = 0$$

$$\mu = f(x, y, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \nu \nabla^2 \varphi \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \quad \text{if } \nabla^2 \varphi = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\Phi = f(x) + g(y)$$

$$\Phi = \nu \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$\nu \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = f(x) + g(y)$$

~~Stokes~~: Stokes, Lamb

$$\nu \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0$$

~~Stokes~~

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$$

$$\nabla^2 \left(\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) = 0$$

$$(\nabla^2) \varphi_1 = 0$$

$$\left(\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \varphi_2 = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi_2 + \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial t} = 0$$

głównie nie błąd niż wielkość najprościej można wyznaczyć do to
dopiero $\left(\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \nabla^2 \varphi_2 = 0$

1 9 2
8 10 3

$$v = -\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$u = \frac{y^2 x}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{y^3}{2}$$

$$V = \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{y^3 \sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{[y^2 + (x-\xi)^2]^2} d\xi$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{[y^2 + (x-\xi)^2]^2} d\xi = -\frac{1}{2y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{y^2 + (x-\xi)^2} d\xi \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2y} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{y+i(x-\xi)} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{y-i(x-\xi)} \right)$$

$$V = y^3 \int \frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{[y^2 + (x+\xi)^2]^2} d\xi = 2y^3 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z^2 dz}{[y^2 + (x+z^2)^2]^2}$$

$$z^2 = \xi$$

$$\xi = z^2$$

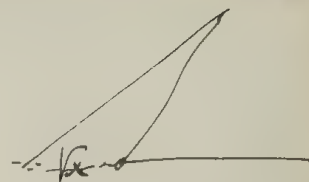
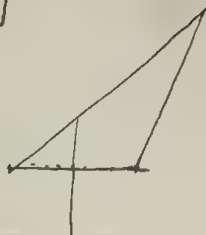
$$d\xi = 2z dz$$

$$= 2y^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z^2 dz}{y^2 + (x+z^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{-1}{y^2 + (x+z^2)^2} + \frac{1+i\frac{z}{y}}{y-i(x+z^2)} \pi i$$

$$= \frac{1}{y} \int \frac{iy+x}{iy+x+z^2} - \frac{iy+x}{iy+x+z^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{y} \left[\frac{(y+ix)}{\sqrt{y^2+x^2}} \right] = \frac{1}{y} \left[\frac{iy-x}{\sqrt{iy+x}} \arctan \frac{z}{\sqrt{iy+x}} - \frac{iy+x}{\sqrt{iy-x}} \right]$$



$$\int \frac{1}{z^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^2}{z^2}} \frac{2x}{z^2} dx$$

$$f(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha(1-\alpha)}$$

$$u = -y \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2}\right) \left[\sqrt{\frac{r_1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{r_2}{n_1}} \right]$$

$$v = -\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{y}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \left[\sqrt{\frac{r_1}{n}} - \sqrt{\frac{r_2}{n_1}} \right]$$

$$p = \cos \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2} \left[\sqrt{\frac{r_1}{n}} - \sqrt{\frac{r_2}{n_1}} \right]$$

$$\propto \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} \quad \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} = \frac{2\alpha^2}{1+\alpha^2}$$

$$\left\{ \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \left(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) \right\}$$

$$2\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) + y \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \left(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}{\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{n} \left\{ \cos \left[\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \theta \right] + i \sin \left[\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \theta \right] \right\}$$

$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}{\alpha^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left\{ -\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right\}$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{n^2} \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - 2\theta \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - 2\theta \right) \right\}$$

$$u = y \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{n^2} \sin \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - 2\theta \right) \right\}$$

$$v = -\frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{n} \sin \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \theta \right) + y \left\{ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{n^2} \cos \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - 2\theta \right) \right\}$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta = 0$$

$$u = v = 0$$

$$\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} = \theta$$

$$u = y \left(-\frac{1}{n_1} - \frac{r_1}{n^2} \right) = -\frac{y}{y^2} \frac{(y^2 - y^2)}{\sqrt{y^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{y \sqrt{1+y^2}}$$

$$v = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{r \sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos \left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) - 2 \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}^3$$

Polymer $f = \alpha^n$ $g(\alpha) = k\alpha^m$

97

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha \beta^n - \beta \alpha^n + k(\alpha^m - \beta^m)]$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{i} [\beta^n - n \beta \alpha^{n-1} + m k \alpha^{m-1}]$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{i} [n \alpha \beta^{n-1} - \alpha^n - m k \beta^{m-1}]$$

$$- \alpha^n \beta^n - n^2 \alpha^n \beta^n - m^2 k^2 \alpha^{m-1} \beta^{m-1} + n \alpha \beta^{2n-1} + n m k \alpha^{n-1} \beta^m + \dots - m k \alpha^{m+n-1} + n \alpha^{2n-1} \beta + m n k \alpha^m \beta^{n-1} - m k \beta^{m+n-1} = 0$$

$$-(\alpha \beta)^n (1+n^2) - m^2 k^2 (\alpha \beta)^{m-1} + n \alpha \beta (\alpha^{2n-2} + \beta^{2n-2}) + m n k (\alpha \beta)^m (\alpha^{n-m-1} + \beta^{n-m-1}) - m k (\alpha^{m+n-1} + \beta^{m+n-1}) = 0$$

$$-(1+n^2) r^{2n} - m^2 k^2 r^{2m-2} + 2n r^{2n} \cos(2n-2)\theta + 2m n k r^{n+m-1} \cos(n-m-1)\theta - 2m k r^{m+n-1} \cos(m+n-1)\theta = 0$$

$$r^{2n} [(1+n^2) + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta] - m^2 k^2 r^{2m-2} + 2m k r^{m+n-1} [n \cos(n-m-1)\theta - \cos(m+n-1)\theta] = 0$$

$n=1$ $k=\frac{4}{b}$ $m=2$

$$r^2 [2+2] - \frac{4}{b^2} r^2 + \frac{4}{b} r^2 [\cos 2\theta] = 0$$

$r=0$

stirring

$r=0$

$$[(1+n^2) + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta] - m^2 k^2 r^{2m-2n-2} + 2m k r^{m-n-1} [n \cos(n-m-1)\theta - \cos(m+n-1)\theta] = 0$$

$$m k r^{m-n-1} = R \quad R^2 - 2R [n \cos(n-m-1)\theta - \cos(m+n-1)\theta] = [(1+n^2) + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta]$$



potrzebujemy formę $\varphi = \frac{1}{2}(-)$
 zamknijemy do koła jeżeli dla wszystkich wartości θ :

$$[n \cos(n-m-1)\theta - \cos(m+n-1)\theta]^2 + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta > 1+n^2$$

czyli:

$$[v \cos(v-m)\theta + 2 \sin v \theta \sin m \theta]^2 > v^2 + 4(v+1) \sin^2 v \theta$$

~~$$[v \cos v \theta \cos m \theta + (v+1) \sin v \theta \sin m \theta]^2$$~~

$$-v^2 \sin^2(v-m)\theta + 4 \sin^2 v \theta (\sin^2 m \theta - v-1) + 4v \sin v \theta \sin m \theta \cos(v-m)\theta > 0$$

~~$$4 \sin^2 v \theta$$~~

$$4v \sin v \theta \sin m \theta \cos(v-m)\theta > v^2 \sin^2(v-m)\theta + 4 \sin^2 v \theta (v + \cos m \theta)$$

Np. dla bardzo małych θ :

$$4v^2 m \theta^2 > v^2(v-m)^2 \theta^2 + 4v^2 \theta^2 (v+1)$$

$$4m > (v-m)^2 + 4(v+1)$$

$$4(m-v-1) > (v-m)^2$$

$$0 > (v-m)^2 - 4(v-m) + 4$$

$$0 > [v-m-2]^2$$

nieprawdziwe!

z wyjątkiem $v=m+2$
 $n=m+3$

$$[n \cos 2\theta - \cos(2n-4)\theta]^2$$

~~$$n \cos 2\theta + \cos 2n$$~~

$$[n \cos \varphi - \cos(n-2)\varphi]^2 + 2n \cos(n-1)\varphi - n^2 - 1 =$$

~~$$n \cos \varphi - \cos(n-1)\varphi \sin \varphi + \sin$$~~

$$n^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \cos^2(n-2)\varphi - 2n \cos \varphi \cos(n-2)\varphi + 2n \cos(n-1)\varphi - n^2 - 1 =$$

~~$$-2n \cos \varphi \cos(n-1)\varphi + 2n \cos(n-2)\varphi \sin \varphi - 2n \sin(n-2)\varphi \sin \varphi - n^2 \sin^2 \varphi - \sin^2(n-2)\varphi$$~~

$$= -[n \sin \varphi + \sin(n-2)\varphi]^2$$

Ogrodzić zamkniętą do koła żurka: ~~zobaczyć dla R prostokątną wartość dodatnią~~

$$[n \cos(n-m-1)\theta + \cos(m+n-1)\theta]^2 - (1+n^2) + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta > 0$$

$n=2$

$$R = m k z^{m-3}$$

$$R^2 - 2R[2 \cos(m-1)\theta + \cos(m+1)\theta] = 5 + 4 \cos 2\theta$$

~~m=2~~

$$~~R^2 - 2R[2 \cos 2\theta + \cos 2\theta]~~$$

$$m=1 \quad R^2 - 2R[2 + \cos 2\theta] = -5 + 4 \cos 2\theta$$

$$R = 2 + \cos 2\theta \pm \sqrt{-5 + 4 \cos 2\theta + 4 + 4 \cos 2\theta + \cos^2 2\theta}$$

$$= 2 + \cos 2\theta \pm \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 2\theta}$$

$$R = 2 + \cos 2\theta \pm i \sin 2\theta$$

$$f = \alpha^2$$

$$g = \alpha \alpha$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha \beta^2 - \beta \alpha^2 + k(\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{i} [k - \alpha \beta]$$

$$= 2y(k - x^2)$$

$$u = -2(k - x^2) + 4y^2$$

$$v = -4yx$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = 16y^2 x^2 + 4(k - x^2)^2 - 16(k - x^2)y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{i} [k - \alpha \beta - \beta(\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{1}{i} [k - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2] \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{i} = \frac{4yx}{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{i} [-k + \alpha\beta - \alpha(\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{1}{i} [-k + 2\alpha\beta - \alpha^2] \quad \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} \right) = -2(k - 2\alpha\beta) = -2(k - 2x^2 + 2y^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} &= [x^2 \beta^2 + 4x^2 y^2 + k^2 + 2\alpha\beta(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + k(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 4k\alpha\beta] \\ &= 5x^2 \beta^2 + (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)(k - 2\alpha\beta) + 4k\alpha\beta + k^2 \\ &= 2^2 + 8x^2 y^2 + 2kx^2 - 4ky^2 + k^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f = \sqrt[4]{x^2-1} \quad f' = \frac{x}{2} (x^2-1)^{-3/4}$$

$$u = -2 \frac{y}{(r_1, r_2)^{3/4}} \sin[\theta - \frac{3}{4}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$v = -4 (r_1, r_2)^{1/4} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{4} + 2 \frac{y}{(r_1, r_2)^{3/4}} \cos[\theta - \frac{3}{4}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$f = (x^2-1)^m \quad f' = 2mx(x^2-1)^{m-1}$$

$$u = -2y \frac{r^m (r_1, r_2)^{m-1}}{(r_1, r_2)^{m-1}} \sin[\theta + (m-1)(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$v = -(r_1, r_2)^m \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)_m + 4y m r (r_1, r_2)^{m-1} \cos[\theta + (m-1)(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = (r_1, r_2)^{2m} \sin^2 \theta (\theta_1 + \theta_2) + 4y^2 m^2 r^2 (r_1, r_2)^{2m-2} - 4y m r (r_1, r_2)^{2m-1} \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)_m \cos[\theta + (m-1)(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$\sin^2 m(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + 4m^2 y^2 = 4m y$$

$$\sin^2 m(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + 4m \frac{y^2 r^2}{(r_1, r_2)} = 4m y \frac{r}{r_1, r_2} \sin m(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \cos[\theta + (m-1)(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha f(\beta) - \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) - f(\beta)]$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{i} [f'(\beta) - f'(\alpha)] \quad \left| \quad f'(\alpha) + f'(\beta) = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = -f'(\alpha) - f'(\beta) \right.$$

$$\tau = f'(\alpha) + f'(\beta)$$

$$\alpha = \varphi(\underbrace{\xi + i\eta}_{\lambda})$$

$$\beta = \varphi(\underbrace{\xi - i\eta}_{\mu})$$

$$\tau = \cancel{f'(\alpha)} f'(\varphi(\lambda)) + f'(\varphi(\mu))$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\varphi(\lambda) f'(\varphi(\mu)) - \varphi(\mu) f'(\varphi(\lambda)) + g(\varphi(\lambda)) - g(\varphi(\mu))]$$

Naturlich $\xi = \xi_0 : \psi = 0$

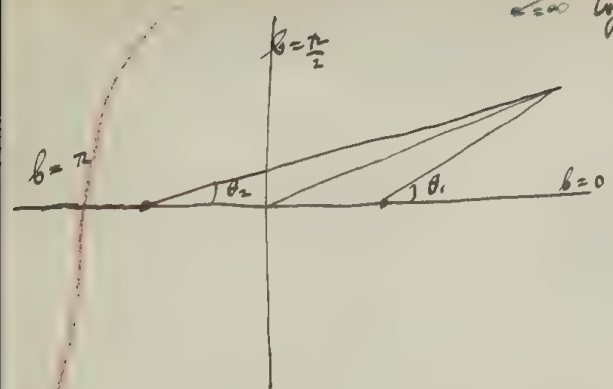
$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

$$\cancel{\varphi(\xi_0) f'(\varphi(\xi_0))}$$

$$\varphi(\xi_0 + i\eta) f'(\varphi(\xi_0 - i\eta)) + g(\varphi(\xi_0 + i\eta)) = \varphi(\xi_0 - i\eta) f'(\varphi(\xi_0 + i\eta)) + g(\varphi(\xi_0 - i\eta))$$

$$\varphi'$$

$$\log(a + i\sqrt{a^2 - 1}) = \alpha + i\beta$$



$$e^{a+ib} = r \cos \theta + i r \sin \theta$$

$$e^{a+ib} = r e^{i\theta} = r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{x}{c}} = e^{\frac{x}{c}} \left[\cos \frac{x}{c} + i \sin \frac{x}{c} \right]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}}$$

$$y = \alpha e^{\frac{x}{c}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho = \delta e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c} \\ \gamma = \delta e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c} \end{array} \right.$$

$$u = -4 e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c} - 4 \frac{x}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$$

$$v = 4 \frac{x}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c} - 4 e^{\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$$



$$u = 4 e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c} + 4 \frac{x}{c} e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$$

$$v = 4 \frac{x}{c} e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c} - 4 e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$$

$$u = 4 e^{-\frac{x}{c}} (\sin \frac{x}{c} + \frac{x}{c} \cos \frac{x}{c})$$

$$v = 4 e^{-\frac{x}{c}} (\frac{x}{c} \sin \frac{x}{c} - \cos \frac{x}{c})$$

$$f(x) = f(\alpha) + g'(x) + g''(x) + \alpha f'(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha)$$

$$g'(x) = -\alpha f(x) - f(x)$$

$$= -(\frac{\alpha}{c} + 1) e^{\frac{x}{c}}$$

$$g(x) = -(\alpha + 1) e^{\frac{x}{c}}$$

$$g(x) = -\int e^{\frac{x}{c}} (\frac{x}{c} + 1) dx = -e^{\frac{x}{c}} (\frac{x}{c} + 1) + \frac{\int e^{\frac{x}{c}} dx}{c e^{\frac{x}{c}}}$$

$$= -e^{\frac{x}{c}} \cdot x$$

$$y = \alpha e^{\frac{x}{c}} + \beta e^{\frac{x}{c}} - \alpha e^{\frac{x}{c}} - \beta e^{\frac{x}{c}}$$

$$= (\alpha - \beta) (e^{\frac{x}{c}} - e^{\frac{x}{c}}) = -4 \gamma e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$$



$$|n=0 \quad R = m k r^{m-1}$$

$$R^2 + 2R \cos(m-1)\theta = -1$$

$$R = \cos(m-1)\theta \pm \sqrt{\cos^2(m-1)\theta - 1} \quad \text{Complex}$$

$$|n=1 \quad R = m k r^{m-2}$$

$$R^2 - 2R [\cos m\theta - \cos m\theta] = -2 + 2 = 0$$

$$R = 0$$

$$|n=2 \quad R = m k r^{m-3}$$

$$R^2 - 2R [2 \cos(1-m)\theta - \cos(m+1)\theta] = -5 + 4 \cos 2\theta$$

$$R = 2 \cos(m-1)\theta - \cos(m+1)\theta \pm \sqrt{[2 \cos(m-1)\theta - \cos(m+1)\theta]^2 - 5 + 4 \cos 2\theta}$$

$$= 2(\cos m\theta \cos \theta + \sin m\theta \sin \theta) - \cos m\theta \cos \theta + \sin m\theta \sin \theta$$

$$R = \cos m\theta \cos \theta + 3 \sin m\theta \sin \theta \pm \sqrt{(\dots)^2 - 5 + 4 \cos 2\theta}$$

$$m=0 \quad R = \cos \theta \pm \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta - 5 + 4 \cos 2\theta} = \cos \theta \pm \sqrt{5 \cos^2 \theta - 5 - 4 \sin^2 \theta}$$

Complex

$$m=1 \quad R = \cos^2 \theta + 3 \sin^2 \theta \pm \sqrt{\cos^4 \theta + 6 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + 9 \sin^4 \theta - 5 + 4 \cos^2 \theta - 4 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= 1 + 2 \sin^2 \theta \pm \sqrt{1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta + 4 \sin^4 \theta - 5 + 4 \cos^2 \theta - 4 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\sqrt{4(\sin^4 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 1)} = 2 \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta (\sin^2 \theta - 1)}$$

Complex

$$m=2$$

∴

$$m=3$$

$$R^2 - 2R [2 \cos 2\theta - \cos 4\theta] = -5 + 4 \cos 2\theta$$

$$R = 2 \cos 2\theta - \cos 4\theta \pm \sqrt{(2 \cos 2\theta - \cos 4\theta)^2 - 5 + 4 \cos 2\theta}$$

negative up to $\theta = 0$

$$R^2 - 2R \left[r \cos(r-m)\theta + \cos(r-m)\theta - \cos(r+m)\theta \right] = -(1+n^2) + 2n \cos 2r\theta$$

$$= -n^2 - 1 + 2n - 2n(1 - \cos 2r\theta)$$

$$R^2 - 2R \left[r \cos(r-m)\theta + 2 \sin r\theta \sin m\theta \right] = \cancel{-1-1} - 4n \sin^2 r\theta$$

$$= -r^2$$

$$R^2 = 2R \left[1 + 2 \sin^2 \theta \right] = -1 - 8 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\sqrt{1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta + 4 \sin^4 \theta - 8 \sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{4 \sin^4 \theta - 4 \sin^2 \theta + 1} = 2 \sin^2 \theta - 1$$

$$R = r \cos(r-m)\theta + 2 \sin r\theta$$

$$R^2 - 2R \left[r \cos(r-m)\theta + \sin r\theta \cos m\theta + 2 \sin r\theta \sin m\theta \right] = \dots$$

$$(n-m) \sin r\theta \cos m\theta + (n+m) \sin r\theta \sin m\theta$$

$$= n \cos(r-m)\theta - \cos(r+m)\theta$$

Ng. $n=2$
 $m=2$

$$R^2 - 2R \left[\cos \theta + \underbrace{2 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta}_{4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta} \right] = \cancel{-1-1} - 1 - 8 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$R = \cos \theta (1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta) \pm \sqrt{-1 - 8 \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta (1 + 8 \sin^2 \theta) + 16 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{2k}{r} = R = \cos \theta (1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta) \pm \sqrt{16 \cos^2 \theta \sin^4 \theta - \sin^2 \theta (1 + 8 \sin^2 \theta)}$$

$$\pm \sin \theta \sqrt{16 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta - 8 \sin^2 \theta - 1}$$

$$4k^2 - 4k^2 (\cos \theta + 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta) + (1 + 8 \sin^2 \theta) r^2 = 0$$

$$4k^2 (x^2 + y^2) - 4kx (x^2 + y^2 + 4y^2) + (x^2 + y^2 + 8y^2)(x^2 + y^2) = 0$$

Kurva 4 stopung

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad 4k^2 - 4kx \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + 5r^2 = 0$$

$$r^2 - \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{5} kx + \frac{4}{5} k^2 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5} k \pm \sqrt{\frac{18}{25} k^2 - \frac{4}{5} k^2}$$

$$\theta = 0: 4k^2 - 4kr + r^2 = 0$$

$$(2k - r)^2 = 0$$

$$r = 2k$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}: 4k^2 - 9r^2 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{2}{3} k$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad r = \text{complex}$$

$$f = \alpha^{2/3} \quad f' = \frac{2}{3} \alpha^{-1/3}$$

$$u = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - (\alpha^{2/3} + \beta^{2/3}) = \frac{2}{3} r^{2/3} \cos \frac{4\theta}{3} - r^{2/3} \cos \frac{2\theta}{3} + r^{2/3} \cos \frac{2\theta}{3}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - (\alpha^{2/3} - \beta^{2/3}) \right] = \frac{2}{3} r^{2/3} \sin \frac{4\theta}{3} - r^{2/3} \sin \frac{2\theta}{3} + r^{2/3} \sin \frac{2\theta}{3}$$

$$f = \alpha^{2/3} (\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\frac{2\theta}{3} = 2\pi$$

$$\frac{2\theta}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = 3\pi$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$f = \alpha^{3/4} \quad f' = \frac{3}{4} \alpha^{-1/4}$$

$$u = \frac{3}{4} r^{3/4} \cos \frac{5\theta}{4} - r^{3/4} \cos \frac{3\theta}{4}$$

$$u = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$v = \frac{3}{4} r^{3/4} \sin \frac{5\theta}{4} - r^{3/4} \sin \frac{3\theta}{4}$$

$$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$\int [p_{xx} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + p_{xy} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}] u + [p_{xy} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + p_{yy} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}] v] d\Omega$$

$$= \int p (lu + mv) + [2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}]^{nl} + \mu (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2 [u^2 + v^2] + 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot v m$$

$$\mu l [2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + (\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x})^2 - (\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y})^2] \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$r = \int \nabla u \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \nabla u$$

$$\frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} = (1 + \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2}) - \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} =$$

$$\frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xe}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ye}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Ma kuli:

$$p_{xx} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$p_{yz} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$p = -\frac{3}{2} \mu U_0 \frac{x}{r^3}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{9}{2} U_0 \frac{x y z}{r^5}$$

$$w = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{U_0}{r^3} x^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$v = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{U_0}{r^3} x y$$

Wtedy mógł istnieć ruch z prędkością $\lim_{\infty} \frac{u}{v} = \text{skończona}$ } musi być $\lim_{\infty} \frac{p_{xx}}{p_{yy}} \geq \frac{1}{r^2}$

~~to jest~~

$$\lim_{\infty} \frac{u}{v} = 0$$

~~to jest~~

o paradygmatie --

jeżeli skończony ruch:

$$\lim_{\infty} (p = f(x) + f(y)) > \frac{1}{r}$$

czyż to nie dla ruchu stacjonarnego?

$$\lim_{\infty} (f = f(x) - f(y)) = 0 \quad \iint \Phi dx dy = \iint f^2 dx dy$$

$$\text{zatem w ogólnym: } \lim_{\infty} f \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$f(x)$ nie może mieć punktu ~~stacjonarnego~~ ortogonalnego ∞ , ponieważ $p+i\delta < \text{wart}$
(zatem $\lim_{\infty} f = \infty$)

zatem w każdym razie f istnieje dany \mathbb{R} - gdzie $f(x) = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x^2} + \dots$

Jeżeli w ogóle tyłko nie istnieją punkty osobliwe to

$$0 < f'(x) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$r_2 < f(x) < \sqrt{2}$$

$$\psi = \sin \theta \cdot f_1(r) + f_2(r) \sin 2\theta + f_3(r) \sin 3\theta + \dots \quad f_n(r) \sin n\theta + \dots$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$

$$\Delta \psi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin n\theta \cdot \left[\frac{\partial^2 f_n}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial r} - \frac{n^2}{r^2} f_n \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{n^2}{r^2} \right] f_n = 0$$

for $n=1$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{f}{r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r f)}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} f_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} f_1 = c r$$

$$f_1 = c \frac{r^2}{2} + a$$

$$f_1 = c \frac{r^2}{2} + a = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial (r f_1)}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$c \frac{r^2}{2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r f_1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r f_1)}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\frac{c r^2}{2} + a + b = f_1$$

$$\frac{c r^2}{2} + a + b = f_1$$

$$\frac{c r^2}{2} + b + a r^2 \log r + d r^2 = f_1$$

$$f_1 = c r^3 + \frac{b}{2} + d r + a r \log r$$

$$f(r) = \frac{a}{2} + b r + c r^2 \log r + d r^3$$

$$\frac{df}{dr} = -\frac{a}{2r} + b + c + c \log r + 3 d r^2$$

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dr^2} = \frac{2a}{r^3} + \frac{c}{r} + 6 d r$$

$$\frac{2a}{r^3} + \frac{2c}{r} + \frac{d}{r^2} + 2 d r$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \frac{c}{r^3} + \frac{d}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{2c}{r^3} + 8 d \right)$$

$$\frac{4c}{r^3}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{n^2}{r^2} \right] f = F$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{n^2}{r} \right] f = r F$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{n^2}{r} = r F$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} + \frac{2ny}{r} + y^2 + \frac{y}{r} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} + y^2 + \frac{(2n+1)y}{r} = 0$$

$$y^{-1} = -1 e^{\int \frac{2n+1}{r} dr} \left[C - \int \frac{1}{e^{\int \frac{2n+1}{r} dr}} dr \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = -e^{(2n+1) \log r} \left[C - \int \frac{dr}{r^{2n+1}} \right] = -r^{2n+1} \left[C - \int \frac{dr}{r^{2n+1}} \right]$$

$$= r^{2n+1} \left[\frac{1}{(2n+1)r^{2n}} + C \right] = -r (1 + 2nc r^{2n})$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{\frac{r}{2n} + c r^{2n+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{(2n+1)c r^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)c r^{2n+1} + 1} - \frac{(2n+1)}{2n} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{r^2} \frac{1 + 2nc r^{2n}}{(1 + 2nc r^{2n})^2} = 0$$

$$z = \frac{n}{r} - \frac{a}{r^2} + \frac{b}{r^3} + \frac{c}{r^4} - \frac{d}{r^5} + \dots$$

$$z = \frac{n}{r} + y$$

$$f = e$$

$$\int \left(\frac{n}{r} - \frac{1}{2n + c r^{2n+1}} \right) dr$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{n^2}{r^2}\right) f = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{n^2}{r^2}\right) \varphi = 0$$

$$\varphi_1 = a r^n + \frac{b}{r^n}$$

$$n(n-1) + n - n^2 = 0$$

$$n(n+1) - n - n^2 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2}\right) \psi = 0 \quad \psi = \sum a_n r^n \sin n\theta + \sum b_n \frac{\sin n\theta}{r^n}$$

$$\psi = \sum A_n \sin n\theta$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{n^2}{r^2}\right) A_n = a_n r^n + \frac{b_n}{r^n}$$

$$A_n = r^{n+2} (?)$$

$$(n+2)(n+1) + (n+2) - n^2 = a_n = 4(n+1)$$

$$A_n = \frac{a_n}{r^{n-2}}$$

$$(n-2)(n-1) - (n-2) - n^2 = b_n = 4(-n+1)$$

$$A_n = \frac{a_n}{4(n+1)} r^{n+2} + \frac{b_n}{4(1-n)} \frac{1}{r^{n-2}} + C_n r^n + \frac{D_n}{r^n}$$

$$\psi = \sum A_n \sin n\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = \sum \frac{\partial A_n}{\partial r} \sin n\theta = \sum \left[\frac{n+2}{4(n+1)} a_n r^{n+1} + n C_n r^{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{4(1-n)} b_n \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} - \frac{n D_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] \sin n\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = \sum \left[\frac{a_n}{4(n+1)} r^{n+2} + C_n r^{n+1} + \frac{b_n}{4(1-n)} \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{D_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] n \cos n\theta$$

$$n=2: A_2 = \frac{a_2}{4} r^4 - \frac{b_2}{4} \frac{1}{r^2} + C_2 r^2 + \frac{D_2}{r^2}$$

$$C) A_2 = a_2 r^2 + 2 C_2 + \frac{6 D_2}{r^2}$$

$$- \frac{a_2}{3} r^2 - 2 C_2 = \frac{2 D_2}{r^2}$$

$$- \frac{a_2}{3} - 4 C_2 = \frac{4 D_2}{r^2} + \frac{b_2}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{a_2 r^2}{3} - 4 C_2 + b_2 + \frac{4 D_2}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{2 a_2}{3}$$

$$+ \frac{2 a_2}{3}$$

$$- 4 \frac{a_2}{3}$$

$$+ 80 \frac{D_2}{r^2}$$

$$- 16$$

$$\Delta^2 \Delta \psi = 0$$

$$\Delta \psi = f(x+iy) + f(x-iy)$$

$$\Delta \psi = \frac{1}{2} [f(r e^{i\theta}) + f(r e^{-i\theta})]$$

$$= f(r \cos \theta + i r \sin \theta)$$

$$+ f(r \cos \theta - i r \sin \theta)$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 r e^{i\theta} + a_2 r^2 e^{2i\theta} + a_3 r^3 e^{3i\theta} + \dots + b_0 + b_1 r e^{-i\theta} + b_2 r^2 e^{-2i\theta} + \dots$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 r \sin \theta + a_2 r^2 \sin 2\theta + \dots$$

$$+ b_1 \frac{\sin \theta}{r} + b_2 \frac{\sin 2\theta}{r^2} + \dots$$

tożsamość

Stokowa metoda: nie nadaje się do 4-jęz. rozkładu
monotonicznego. Spróbujmy tutaj z $\Delta \psi = 0$ i
u nas $\psi = f(x)$

to dobrze i nasza kula nie da się
rozkładać na punkty krzywej

Az takimi warunkami otrzymamy takie punkty jak
 $\psi = 0$

$$2 \text{ wyjątki } A_1 =$$

$$A_2 =$$

zy!

$$n=0: \quad \varphi_0 = a_0 \log r + b_0 = \left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \right) A_0 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dA_0}{dr} \right)$$

$$\int [a_0 r \log r + b_0] dr = r \frac{dA_0}{dr} = a_0 \frac{r^2}{2} \log r - a_0 \frac{r^2}{2} + b_0 \frac{r^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{dA_0}{dr} = a_0 r \log r - b_0 r$$

$$A_0 = a_0 \frac{r^2}{2} \log r - b_0 \frac{r^2}{2}$$

$$a_0 r + 2a_0 r \log r - 2b_0 r$$

$$a_0 + 2a_0 \log r + 2a_0 - 2b_0$$

$$a_0 + 2a_0 - 2b_0$$

$$A_0 = a_0 \frac{r^2}{2} \log r + b_0 \log r + c_0 + d_0 r^2$$

$$n=1: \quad \varphi_1 = \cancel{a_1 r} + \frac{b_1}{r} = \dots$$

$$A_1 = \cancel{\frac{a_1 r^2}{2}} + \cancel{b_1 r} + \cancel{c_1 r \log r} + d_1 r^3$$

$$A_1 = a_0 r \log r + b_0 r + \frac{c_0}{r} + d_0 r^3$$

$$n=2: \quad \varphi_2 = a_2 r^2 + \frac{b_2}{r^2} = \left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{4}{r^2} \right) A_2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{b}{4} + \dots + \frac{r^4 a_1}{4 \cdot 3}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dx}{dr} - \frac{4x}{r^2} - \frac{b}{r^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dx}{dr} \right) = \frac{(4x+b)}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dx}{dr} \right) = \frac{4x}{r} + \frac{b}{r}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dr} = \frac{4x}{r} + \frac{b}{r}$$

$$A_2 = -\frac{b}{4} + m r - \frac{n}{r} + a_2 r^2 + \frac{b}{r^2} + \dots$$

$$\frac{dx}{dr} = \frac{4x}{r} + \frac{b}{r}$$

$$2 = 2$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{b}{r^2} - \frac{2n}{r^3} + 2a_2 + \frac{6b}{r^2}$$

$$+ \frac{m}{r} + \frac{n}{r^3} + 2a_2 - \frac{3b}{r^2}$$

$$+ b - \frac{4m}{r} + \frac{4n}{r^3} - 4a_2 - \frac{4b}{r^2}$$

$$b - 3\frac{m}{r} + 3\frac{n}{r^3}$$

$$- \frac{6m}{r^3} + \frac{36m}{2}$$

$$+ \frac{3m}{r^2} - 9\frac{m}{r^2}$$

$$+ 12 - 12$$

$$A_2 = a_0 r^4 + b_0 r^2 + c_0 + \frac{d_0}{r^2}$$

$$\varphi = (a_0 r^2 \log r + b_0 \log r + c_0 + d_0 r^2) + (a_1 r \log r + b_1 r + \frac{c_1}{r} + d_1 r^3) \sin \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [a_n r^{n+2} + b_n r^n + \frac{c_n}{r^{n-2}} + \frac{d_n}{r^n}] \sin n\theta$$

is of the form of the solution?
Bianchi's theorem?

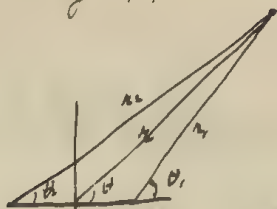
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = 2a_0 r \log r + (a_0 + 2d_0) r + \frac{b_0}{r} + (a_1 \log r + a_1 + b_1 + \frac{c_1}{r^2} + 3d_1 r^2) \sin \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [a_n (n+2) r^{n+1} + b_n n r^{n-1} - \frac{(n-2)c_n}{r^{n-3}} - \frac{n d_n}{r^{n+1}}] \sin n\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = (a_1 r \log r + b_1 r + \frac{c_1}{r} + d_1 r^3) \cos \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [a_n r^{n+2} + b_n r^n + \frac{c_n}{r^{n-2}} + \frac{d_n}{r^n}] n \cos n\theta$$

$$u = -\frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \theta \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

radius & angle r, θ

$$v = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \theta \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$



$$r_1^2 = 1 + r^2 - 2r \cos \theta$$

$$r_2^2 = 1 + r^2 + 2r \cos \theta$$

$$(r_1 r_2)^2 = (1+r^2)^2 - 4r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= (1+r^2)^2 - 4r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 + 2r^2(1 - 2\cos^2 \theta) + r^4$$

$$= 1 + 2r^2 \cos 2\theta + r^4$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \sqrt{1 - \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = \sqrt{1 - \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2}$$

$$r^2 = r_1^2 + 1 + 2r_1 \cos \theta_1 = 2 + r^2 - 2r \cos \theta + 2r_1 \cos \theta_1$$

$$r_1 \cos \theta_1 = r \cos \theta - 1$$

$$u = -\frac{r^2 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2}} - \cos \theta \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2}} \right]$$

$$R = v_r = u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$S = v_\perp = -u \sin \theta + v \cos \theta = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta$$

$$R = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cdot 2} \sqrt{1 - \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{r_1 r_2 \sqrt{2}} \sqrt{r_1 r_2 - [(x+1)(x-1) - y^2]}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{r_1 r_2 \sqrt{2}} \sqrt{r_1 r_2 - r^2 \cos 2\theta + 1} = \sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta}}{2}}$$

$$= \sin \theta \left[1 - r^2 + 2r^2 \sin^2 \theta + \sqrt{(1 - r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right]^{1/2} \sqrt{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta}$$

$$= \sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{\alpha}} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \left[1 + \frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{2\alpha} - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{\alpha} \right)^2 \dots \right]$$

$$(1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta)(1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta + r^4)^{-1/2} = (1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta) \sqrt{(1 + r^4 + 2r^2 - 2r^2(1 + \cos 2\theta))}^{-1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{\sqrt{(1 + r^2)^2 - 2r^2(1 + \cos 2\theta)}} = \frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{(1 + r^2)} \left[1 - \frac{4r^2 \cos^2 \theta}{(1 + r^2)^2} \right]^{-1/2}$$

$$R = -\sum_0^{\infty} \left[-\frac{a_n(n+1)}{n^2} \cos(n+1)\theta - \frac{b_n}{n} \cos(n-1)\theta \right] = +\frac{b_1}{2} + b_0 \cos \theta + \sum_1^{\infty} \cos n\theta \left[\frac{n a_{n-1}}{n^2} + \frac{b_{n+1}}{n^2} \right]$$

$$S = -\sum_0^{\infty} \left[-\frac{a_n(n-1)}{n^2} \sin(n+1)\theta - \frac{b_n}{n} \sin(n-1)\theta \right] = -b_0 \sin \theta + \sum_1^{\infty} \sin n\theta \left[(n-2) \frac{a_{n-1}}{n^2} + \frac{b_{n+1}}{n^2} \right]$$

Równanie krajowej: $\frac{1}{z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta)$ Symetria względem x

$$\frac{1}{z^2} = \sum (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta)$$

$$R = \sum_0^{\infty} \left[\frac{a_n(n+1) \cos(n+1)\theta + b_n \cos(n-1)\theta}{n^2} \right] \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [A_m \cos m\theta + B_k \sin k\theta] = 0 = \sum M_k \cos k\theta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos k\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos k\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{2\pi} [\cos(n+m)\theta + \cos(n-m)\theta] \cos k\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2k} \int_0^{2\pi} [\cos(n+m+k)\theta + \cos(n+m-k)\theta + \cos(n-m+k)\theta + \cos(n-m-k)\theta] d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin n\theta \cos m\theta \cos k\theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} [\sin(n+m)\theta + \sin(n-m)\theta] \cos k\theta d\theta \rightarrow \frac{1}{2k} \text{ jeżeli } k=n+m \text{ lub } k=n-m$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 k\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{k} \frac{2\pi}{2}$$

$$M_k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(n+1) \frac{A_{k-n-1,n}}{k} + b_n A_{k-n+1,n} + b_n A_{n-1-k,n} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(n+1) \frac{(A_{k-n-1,n} + A_{n+1-k,n})}{k} + b_n (A_{k-n+1,n} + A_{n-1-k,n}) = 0$$

$$\sum a_n(n+1) \left(\frac{A_{k-n-1,n}}{k} + \frac{A_{n+1-k,n}}{k} \right) + b_n \left(\frac{A_{k-n+1,n}}{k} + \frac{A_{n-1-k,n}}{k} \right) = 0$$

$$\sum a_n \frac{n}{k} (A_{k-n-1,n} + A_{n+1-k,n}) = 0 \quad \text{wtedy } A_{i,n} =$$

zauważ $x = \sum_0^{\infty} A_n \cos n\theta$

$$x^2 = \sum_0^{\infty} D_n \cos n\theta$$

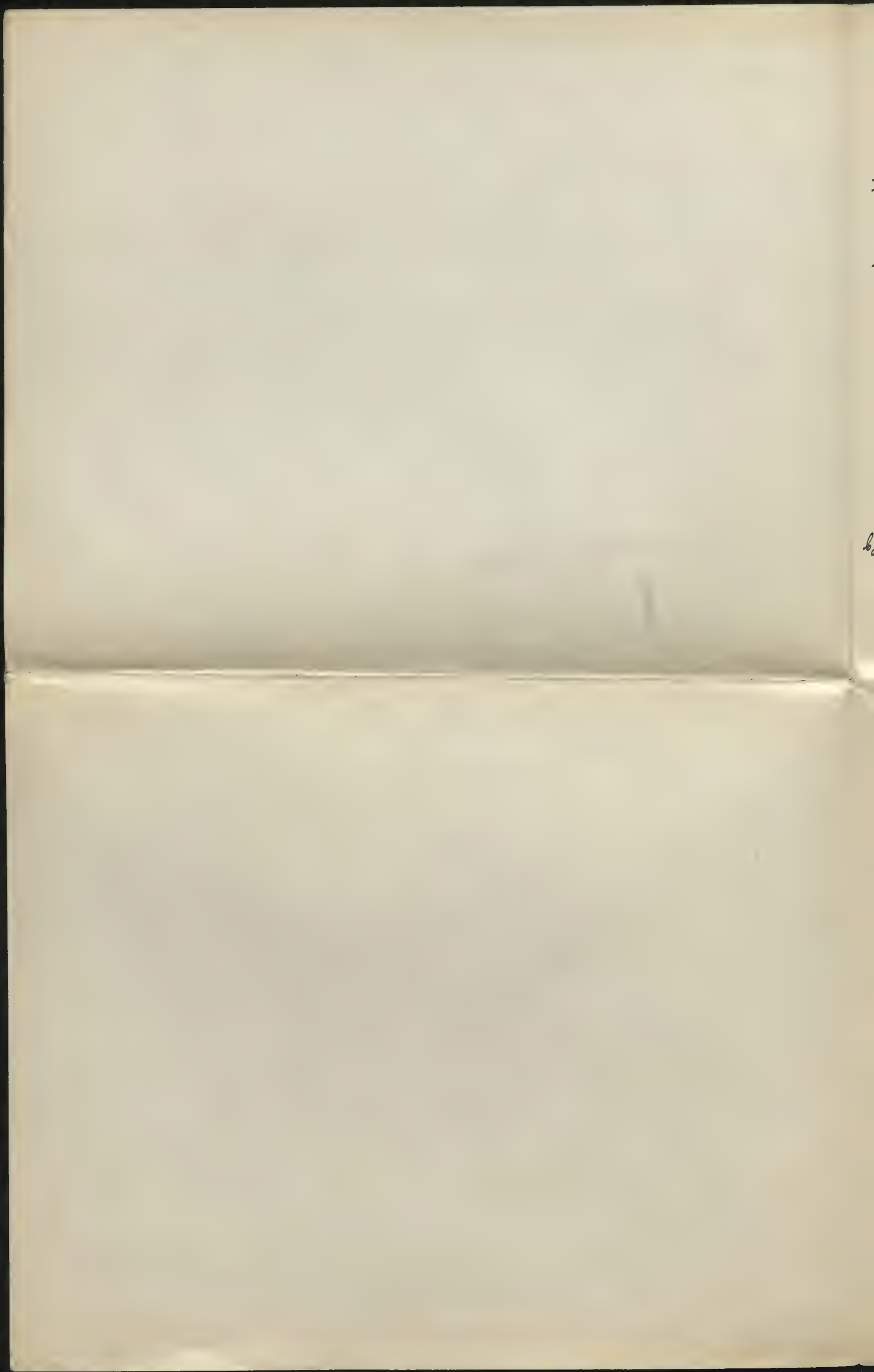
$$D_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sum_0^{\infty} A_n \cos n\theta \right)^2 \cos n\theta d\theta$$

$$= \sum A_n^2 \cos^2 n\theta \cos n\theta + 2 \sum A_n A_k \cos n\theta \cos k\theta \cos n\theta$$

$$= A_n^2 \underbrace{(1 + \cos 2n\theta)}_{\text{dla } m=2n} \cos n\theta + 2 \frac{A_n A_k}{2} [\cos(n+k)\theta + \cos(n-k)\theta] \cos n\theta$$

$$= \sum \frac{A_n^2}{2} \cos n\theta = \frac{n}{m}$$

$$D_m = \frac{A_m^2}{2} \frac{1}{2m} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 A_n A_{m-n}}{2m} + \frac{2 A_n A_{n-m}}{2m}$$



Dla $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} u = 0$ $\psi = c_0 + b_0 \log r + \frac{c_1 \sin \theta}{r} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{c_n}{r^{n-2}} + \frac{d_n}{r^n} \right) \sin n\theta$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = \frac{b_0}{r} - \frac{c_1 \sin \theta}{r^2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(n-2)c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{n d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] \sin n\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{b_0 \cos \theta}{r^2} + \frac{c_1 \cos \theta}{r^2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[\frac{c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] n \cos n\theta$$

wzr wyśle rach $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} u = 0$ niemożliwy jeżeli równocześnie na powierzchni koleq $u = v = 0$

zależy od warunków X:

$$b_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{c_1}{r^2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \left[\frac{c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{c_1}{r^2} + \frac{2d_2}{r^3} + 3c_3 + \frac{4c_4}{r} + \frac{5c_5}{r^2} + \frac{6c_6}{r^3} + \frac{2d_2}{r^3} + \frac{3d_3}{r^4} + \frac{4d_4}{r^5} = 0$$

$$b_0 = c_3 = 0 = c_4$$

$$c_5 = -\frac{c_1}{5}$$

$$c_6 = \frac{2d_2}{6}$$

$$c_7 = -\frac{3d_3}{7}$$

$$c_8 = -\frac{4d_4}{8}$$

$$c_n = -\frac{(n-4)d_{n-4}}{n}$$

$\pm X:$

$$b_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{c_1}{r^2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \left[\frac{c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] (-1)^n = 0$$

$$\frac{c_1}{r^2} - 3c_3 + \frac{4c_4}{r} - \frac{5c_5}{r^2} + \frac{6c_6}{r^3}$$

$$2\frac{d_2}{r^3} - 3\frac{d_3}{r^4} + \frac{4d_4}{r^5} = 0$$

$$c_3 = c_4 = 0$$

$$c_5 = +\frac{c_1}{5} = 0$$

$$c_6 = -\frac{2d_2}{6}$$

$$c_7 = -\frac{3d_3}{7}$$

...

$$\psi = \sum_{n=6}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{(n-4)}{n r^{n-2}} \sin n\theta + \frac{1}{r^{n-4}} \sin(n-4)\theta \right] c_n$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = \sum_{n=6}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(n-2)(n-4)}{n r^{n-1}} \sin n\theta - \frac{n-4}{r^{n-3}} \sin(n-4)\theta \right] c_n$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{n=6}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{(n-4)}{r^{n-1}} \cos n\theta + \frac{n-4}{r^{n-3}} \cos(n-4)\theta \right] c_n$$

$$+Y: -\frac{c_1}{r^2} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(n-2)c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{n d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] (-1)^n$$

$$-\frac{c_1}{r^2} + \frac{c_3}{r^2} + \frac{3d_3}{r^4} - \frac{3c_5}{r^2} - \frac{5d_5}{r^6} + \frac{5c_7}{r^4} + \frac{7d_7}{r^8} = 0$$

$$-\frac{2d_2}{r^3} + \left(\frac{c_4}{r} + \frac{d_4}{r^5} \right) 4 - \left(\frac{c_6}{r^3} + \frac{d_6}{r^7} \right) 6 + 8 \left(\frac{c_8}{r^5} + \frac{d_8}{r^9} \right) = 0$$

zgodnie z warunkami brzoymi

$$R = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{1 + r^2 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta}}{1 + r^2 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta}} = \frac{\sin \theta}{r^2} \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{r^2} - \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{\frac{1}{r^2} + 1 - \frac{2}{r^2} \cos 2\theta}}{(\frac{1}{r^2})^2 - \frac{2}{r^2} \cos 2\theta + 1}}$$

$$S = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} r^{\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}$$



3.

